The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL. / NEW SERIES, XVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1883. NO. 32.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
CAPT. ROBERT TAGGART,
Of Warren County
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. JOSEPH POWELL,
Of Bradford County.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe wears clothes twenty-five years out of fashion.

Better do that than wear fashionable clothes that you never intend to pay for.

The agony is at last over in New Hampshire and Mr. Pike has been elected to the United States senate to succeed Hon. Edward H. Rollins. The struggle has been a long and severe one, resembling in many points that in Pennsylvania two years ago, and the result has been similar as the choice has fallen upon a man who, it is alleged, is free from the chains of bossism. This is a defeat of the machine in the Granite state.

The government is now run by clerks, the President and heads of departments are all away having a good time, "while a golden stream keeps running from Steven's bank."

Cooper has special reasons for desiring the continuance of the apportionment of ten yeas ago. His county of Delaware and the county of Lebanon, with 94,000 population, under it elect two Republican Senators, while Berks, with 122,000 population is allowed one Democratic Senator. This is a sample of the rascality Cooper is defying the Constitution and trampling on his oath of office to perpetuate.

A few days ago a successful experiment of blasting coal with lime was made in a Hazleton mine, and was witnessed by a number of prominent coal operators, who were well pleased with the result. The use of this new mining agent it is claimed will avoid many of the dangers arising from the use of gunpowder, and in addition purify the air in the mine. The mode of operation is to employ nearly pure carbonate of lime, which after being carefully calcined is ground to a fine powder. This is conducted to a hydraulic press having a die two and a half inches in diameter and seven inches deep. A pressure of forty tons is applied simultaneously to both ends of the column of ground lime, which reduces it from seven to four and a quarter inches, thus nearly doubeling its density. The cartridge, after having a small groove cut along its sides, is then ready for use.

They are then inserted into a hole drilled into the coal, where they are slightly tamped. Water is then introduced with a force pump, and the steam generated by the action of the water on the lime causes an expansion which cracks away the coal. The claim set up for this material over gunpowder is economy and the time in using it, safety where dangerous gasses gather, pure air in the mine and getting the coal out without blowing it to pieces as is done with powder. It has been tried with satisfactory results in many coal districts in England, Wales and Belgium, and is rapidly taking the place of powder.

HOW GARFIELD WAS ELECTED.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, in an interview with a reporter of the Chicago *Herald* a few days ago, said:

There are 1,600 townships in the State of Indiana, and in each of these townships we had three good, honest, square Republicans to canvass the whole vote. * * * Each one of these men, nearly 5,000 in number, reported what they could do and how much it would take to influence the people to a change of thought. We paid $20 dollars to some and as high as $75 to others, but we took care that the three men from every township should know just what each got. There was no chance for "nigging." There, that's all there was for the carying Indiana in October.

As to how New York was carried for Garfield, Mr. Dorsey explained in the same interview in the following expressive language: "They talk of fine work in Indiana. It wasn't a patch to that of New York, where our chief implements were hot work, sharp trades, quiet bargains, and a golden stream from Stevenson's bank."

The Philadelphia *Times* says the Democratic ticket is a good one and not a Pattison ticket. So we may look for M'Clure to help, whoop 'er up, mayn't we?

Since Dorsey, ex-Senator, ex- manager of the Garfield campaign and of the star-route steals, has let out the secrets of the Garfield campaign, and the double dealing of Garfield himself in deceiving Conkling. Grant and other leaders and going square back on his promises with them. Since Dorsey let the cat out of the bag, the Republican organs are turning their batteries on the distinguished star router. They don't—they can't—deny the revelations he makes of the corruptions of that campaign, but they slap at him for telling all the same.

The Democratic State convention completed its work in the utmost harmony, and nominated a good ticket, which is admitted by the Philad. *Press* and other leading Republican journals. Taggart and Powell stand high in their respective counties, and with all who know them, for honesty and integrity. There was no bossism about the convention. There was no slate. There never was a ticket nominated with cleaner hands, and so free from the accustomed button-holing, bargaining and selling.

The platform is sound and will commend itself to every honest voter. The Democratic ticket should be elected, so that the funds of the State will no longer be used by party-hacks to the amount of of several millions, who use it in private business speculations or have it on interest among pet banks and pocket the interest—a game that has been played with the state funds ever since the bosses have been in power.

JUDICIAL.

The Judicial Conference committee of the Legislature agreed to a report, and submitted the same to their respective Houses. The committee was composed of senators Greer, Davies and Wallace, and Representatives McDonald, Adams and Gordon. The bill provides for eighty Judges (six more than now are on the bench) and apportioned as follows:

First, Philadelphia—Twelve Common Pleas and three Orphans Court Judges.
Second, Lancaster Two Judges.
Third, Northampton One Judge.
Fourth, Tioga One Judge.
Fifth, Allegheny Six Common Pleas and two Orphans Court Judges.
Sixth, Erie One Judge,
Seventh, Bucks One Judge.
Eighth, Northumber and One Judge.
Ninth, Cumberland One Judge.
Tenth, Westmoreland One Judge.
Eleventh, Luzerne Two Common Pleas and one Orphans Court Judge.
Twelfth, Dauphin (Lebanon attached) Two Judges.
Thirteenth, Bradford One Judge.
Fourteenth, Fayette (Greene attached) One Judge.
Fifteenth, Chester One Judge
Sixteenth, Bedford and Somerset One Judge.
Seventeenth, Clarion (Jefferson attached) One Judge,
Eighteenth, York Two Judges.
Nineteenth, Union, Snyder and Mifflin One Judge.
Twentieth, Schuylkill Two Judges.
Twenty-first, Wayne and Pike One Judge.
Twenty-second, Berks Two Common Pleas and Orphans Court Judges.
Twenty-third, Blair One Judge.
Twenty-fourth, Clinton, Cameron and Elk One Judge.
Twenty-fifth, Columbia and Montour One Judge.
Twenty-sixth, Washington One Judge.
Twenty-seventh, Venango One Judge.
Twenty-eighth, Lycoming One Judge.
Twenty-ninth, Crawford One Judge.
Thirtieth, Lehigh One Judge.
Thirty-first, Delaware One Judge.
Thirty-second, Armstrong One Judge.
Thirty-third, Susquehanna One Judge.
Thirty-fourth, Mercer One Judge.
Thirty-fifth, Beaver One Judge.
Thirty-sixth, Warren and Forest One Judge.
Thirty-seventh, Montgomery One Judge
Thirty-eighth, Franklin One Judge.
Thirty-ninth, Indiana One Judge,
Fortieth, Juniata and Perry One Judge.
Forty-first, Adams and Fulton One Judge.
Forty-second, Carbon and Monroe One Judge.
Forty-third, Wyoming and Sullivan One Judge
Forty-fourth, Lackawana Two Judges.
Forty-fifth, Clearfield One Judge.
Forty-sixth, Cambria One Judge.
Forty-seventh, McKean (Potter attached) One Judge.
Forty-eighth, Butler and Lawrence attached—One Judge and the Additional Law Judge of the Seventeenth district, as constituted under the act of 1874, and now residing in Butler county, shall be the President Judge until the expiration of his commission.

The bill provides that in all cases where a county is or shall be attached to an adjoining district the qualified voters of such county shall be entitled to vote for President Judge.

The State Department has a very important and valuable communication from abroad, showing the condition of the crops in Germany, Italy, Russia and Hungary. It is from Consul du Bois. of Aix-la-Chapelle, a careful official, and considered an important report. It shows that Germany is likely to have a better crop this year than in many years. From Hungary, Russia and Italy the reports are also favorable, and the indications point to a larger crop than Europe has enjoyed for many years.

Never before in the past twenty years has the price of grain been so low in Germany as now. He traces this to two causes—the cheapness of American wheat and inferior quality of that grown in that country. Wheat, rye, oats and potatoes he says, are all promising well in Germany, while the most promising of all the agricultural interests is the fruit crop. From Hungary and Russia he says the reports are favorable. In some sections there are complaints about the backwardness of cereals, but recent rains are expected to remedy this. From Italy the reports are also encouraging, especially from Lombardy.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 1.—The Democratic party has every reason to feel proud of the gathering at the State convention in this city this morning. The body was large, yet up to the time that a recess was taken, until two o'clock, no meeting was more harmonious. Besides the 356 delegates, many prominent democrats were here, among them Hon. A. G. Curtin and Hon. S. J. Randall.

Chairman Hensel called the delegates to order a few minutes after ten o'clock, so that business might be expeditiously attended to. Robert E. Bright, of Lehigh county was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. He made an excellent speech of a few minutes in length, in which he said the Democrats of the Keystone State have reason to feel proud, as every office of the State government was now controlled by Democrats except two, and he felt satisfied they would also be in their hands after the November election.

At the afternoon session Senator Patton of Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, made a report naming Hon. Robert E. James, of Northampton, as President of the convention and the following as permanent officers:

Secretaries—E. P. Kisner, P. Gray Meek, S. W. Shadle, J. B. Lighty, George H. Hoffman, James E. Morgan.

Quite a number of names were presented for Auditor General. The names of all the candidates, except those of Messrs. Taggart, Ziegler and McCachran, were then withdrawn. The following was the result of the first and second ballots:

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

First Ballot—Grier, 16; Swan, 11; Guss, 28; Ziegler, 49; Taggart, 48; Duff, 28; Brown, 13; McKennan, 3; Nicholson, 7; Coxe, 8; Harritty, 43; Bogert, 1.

Second Bollot—Grier, 36; Swan., 1; Guss, 18; Ziegler, 54; McCachran, 47; Taggart, 78; Duff, 19; Brown, 2; McKennan, 2; Harrity, 71; Turney, 10.

On the third ballot Mr. Taggart was nominated by a large majority and the nomination made unanimous.

STATE TREASURER.

Joseph Powell's name was presented by S. W. Little, of Bradford, as "a true representative of the Democracy—a man as pure in morals as he is sound in politics." Mr. Waddington gave the record as he nominated B. Bryson McCool. Geo. Ross in a ringing speech presented Thomas MacReynolds, and was seconded by Robert McNamara, who spoke of him as the man "who will collect $2,700,000 that to day are deposited in the Republican banks of this State." He said further that $500 on interest in a single bank in this State to pay Republican campaign expenses would be on interest no longer but invested as directed by the Humes law. Hon. Hugh Mackin was nominated by Mr. Donohue, of the Philadelphia delegation. Then the ballot was proceeded with. Throughout the first call there was an unusual interest, the vote being very close. It stood at the close: Powell 131, MacReynolds 119, McCool 81, Makin 18. The second ballot decided the nomination, Mr. Mackin's name being withdrawn. The result was: Powell 225, MacReynolds 89 and McCool 30. The cheering was uproarious and lasted for some time.

Captain Taggart and Mr. Powell both appeared before the convention and thanked the delegates for the honor confered, promising to administer the trust, if confided to them, with fidelity and an eye single to the best interests of the public.

It is worthy of mention that of the many clothing houses established in the county within the last five years, but one survives and enjoys a large trade with every prospect of permanency, and that one is the extensive Philad. Branch clothing store. While others have gone by the board, this one retains the confidence of the people and has grown in public favor. This is owing to a system of the strictest fairdealing maintained at the Philad. Branch with all its customers. You can go there and perfectly rely upon goods being as represented, or if by chance, not found so, the same can be returned and the money will be refunded. Then, in addition, no one is fleeced in prices, but clothing is put at the lowest possible margin, and always lower than can be bought elsewhere. The public knowing these facts, appreciate them, and very properly patronize the Philad. Branch because they feel assured that it is conducted upon honest business principles.

——Take notice—that Lewins & Co., are not a traveling circus, but stationary. We dont want to sell you truck which we cant sell at home, and nothing we can't recommend and guarantee—and our guarantee means satisfaction or money refunded. No gouging and no truck at the Philad. Branch. In case you want truck or shoddy do not come to the Philad. Branch, as such is not kept by

LEWINS & CO.

A GUN THAT IS EXPECTED TO THROW A SHOT 3,000 FEET A SECOND.

The Lyman-Haskell multicharge gun resembles an exaggerated soda water generator. It is 25 feet long and weighs 25 tons. The theory of its invention is the accumulation of powder and velocity by a succession of charges of power exploded in chambers or pockets behind the projectile as it passes along the bore of the gun. The inertia of the shot is first overcome by a moderate charge of coarse-grained, slow-burning powder, and then repeated charges of quick-burning powder are applied in succession until greatly increased velocity is attained. By the accelerating principle of the gun many times as much powder can be applied, and yet the maximum pressure in the gun is not increased. Instead of the 50,000 pounds pressure to the square inch upon the walls of the single charge gun, it is claimed for this gun that a pressure of only 30,000 pounds is necessary. When the pressure exerted by the first charge is diminished by expansion, resulting from the displacement of the shot, and just when the shot has passed the first pocket, the ignition of the first pocket charge of quick-burning powder raises the pressure again up to the initial amount. When this pressure is reduced in its turn by the further progress of the shot, and the consequent greater expansion force of the powder, the second pocket charge becomes ignited, and so on with the remaining pocket charges, thus keeping a continuous pressure of about 30,000 pounds to the square inch all the way between the breech and muzzle.

In the old style guns a certain quantity of powder secures to the projectile the highest velocity attainable with one charge, and any increase in the quantity of powder beyond that amount tends to reduce the force of the ball. This is because up to a certain point the powder can be all burnt within the time necessary to expel the shot, and any surplus powder adds to the weight which has to be expelled by the poweer that is utilized. In the multicharge gun there are four supplemental powder chambers in addition to the breech. The shot to be used in it will weigh from 100 to 150 pounds. A total of 130 pounds of powder will be used, of which 18 pounds will constitute the breech charge, and 28 pounds the charge for each of the pockets. The shot will be from 18 to 24 inches long, which is three or four times the calibre of the gun; and is expected to have a velocity of 3,000 feet a second—a gain of 50 per cent. over that attained by the Armstrong 100-ton gun, the largest weapon of warfare ever made—while its penetrating power is expected to gain from 200 to 300 per cent.

THE ISCHIA DISASTER CAUSED BY THE SINKING OF THE GROUND.

Naples, July 30.—Prof. Palmieri, Director of the Meteorological Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, states that the disaster on the Island of Ischia, on Saturday night, was not due to an earthquake, but to a subsidence of the ground. Ten houses remain standing at Casamicciola. Cries for help can be heard coming from the ruins.

The shock lasted fifteen minutes. In Lacceameno, out of 1,600 people living in the districts visited by the shock, but five escaped and only five houses are left standing. At Cassamicciola the number of persons who lost their lives by the disaster is now stated to be 3,000. Boats from Ischia of all descriptions are continually arriving at Naples loaded with dead and dying. At Naples the hospitals are crowded, and the dead houses and sheds adjoining are filled of corpses. A detachmeut of sappers has been sent to the scene of the disaster to assist in rescuing people who have been buried but are still alive. Parties who have just arrived at Naples from the ill-fated cities describe the scenes as terrible, saying that on all sides can be seen partially buried persons crying for help while thousands of persons who have friends missing are scouring through the ruins searching for them.

A dispatch from Naples says the earthquake destroyed all the productive part of the island of Ischia. Vineyards, farms mines and summer residences by the hundreds were destroyed. The loss of life, 3,000, is based on the estimate of the Government officials, who consider their figures lower than the actual figures will probably warrant. The whole island is in a condition of intense terror, suffering and helplessness.

Lincoln, Neb., July 29.—A fire this morning destroyed ten business places. Loss, $250,000. Leigton & Brown, wholesale druggists, are the heaviest loosers.

——The Philad. Branch is not affected by competion—none try to compete with Lewins & Co., in low prices. None can show so fine a variety of clothing. There is no shoddy, no auction stock, and no deception in any article of clothing offered for sale.

Copeland & Co., a Boston shoe firm suspended—liabilities $750,000.

PENN HALL ITEMS.

The REPORTER'S article "That Railroad" meets with the views of our people and especially those who paid their hard earned money with the promise to build a through road; our people have been shamefully deceived, and those politicians that electioneered here in disguise should be plainly marked. The Lutheran Sabbath school has received a new library. The Salem Ref. congregation have purchased a sweet toned Carpenter organ for the use of the church, it is a handsome instrument. Gen'l B. Frank Fisher, Mrs. Fisher and son, of Chester Co., have been on a visit to their cousin, J. B. Fisher. The Gen'l has his office in Philad.; he is a prominent attorney and politician; he was a resident of Penn Hall about thirty-seven years ago clerking for J. B. Fisher; he is a pleasant and jovial visitor. Rev. L. Kreider Evans, of Pottstown, is visiting his parents and relatives—seeking recreation for a brief season. Misses E. and F. Kuhn, daughters of Rev. Sam'l Kuhn, of Hummelstown, Pa., have been visiting friends in this vicinity. Miss Annie Condo, daughter of Jacob Condo, dec'd, of Springfield, Ohio, is visiting relatives in the old home. Miss Lovina Smith, of Nittany valley, was here on a brief visit. Mrs. Charles Royer, of Walnut, Kansas, was visiting relatives in this town. P. J. Auman and family, of Schuylkill, are here. Mr. Auman was away 16 years; he is a school teacher and proposes to locate in this valley again. Mrs. Alie Bartgus and Mrs. Wendall were fishing one day last week, at Penns creek, under the direction of Kline, the fisherman; they received a number of bites, but the larger number were mosquito bites.

NEWS BOY.

COBURN ITEMS.

Business is booming. Kitchen meetings are in vogue with a young operator. The hum of industry is heard in the vicinity of Venada's planing mill. S Grenginger is receiving new goods daily. Jos. Kleckner is the boss landlord—entertaining travelers in a princely style. Our grain merchants, Messrs. Stover & Grenoble, are paying the highest market price for new wheat. Coburn is to have a new school house. The site was chosen and measured on Friday. Some of the citizens want patent seats but the directors prefer the old style.

LEO.

For the Reporter.

Mr. Kurtz:—The gentlemen that are seeking the nomination for Judge, do not give general satisfaction throughout the county. I believe with the founder of the Democratic party—Thomas Jefferson—that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. I will give you names of a few, any one of whom would give satisfaction if placed on the ticket, and would serve if made the choice of the party, namely, Samuel Herring and J. B. Fisher, of Gregg, John Grove of Potter, Harrison Miller of Harris and Sam'l Gilliland, of College.

A DEMOCRAT.

SIX MEN ROASTED TO DEATH.

Troy, August 1.—A terrible accident occurred this morning on the Troy and Boston Railroad between Petersburg Junction and Pawnal, Vt. Two freight trains came into collision and six men were killed in the wreck. There were forty-five cars on one train and twenty-five on the other. The engines were telescoped and many of the cars were piled atop of each other. The other cars fell into the Hoosick River.

The wreck at once took fire and the six men, partly buried under the cars, were burned to death.

CENTRE COUNTY TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS, 1883.

Snow Shoe and Burnside—Snow Shoe	Tuesday Aug	14
Huston—Julian	Wednesday "	15
Worth—Port Matilda	Thursday "	16
Taylor—Hannah	Friday "	17
Philipsburg and Rush—Philipsburg	Saturday "	18
Unionville and Union—Unionville	Monday "	20
Liberty—Eagleville	Tuesday "	21
Howard and Curtin—Howard Wed'y	"	22
Walker—Hublersburg	Tuesday "	28
Marion—Jacksonville	Wednesday "	29
Milesburg and Boggs—Milesburg	Thursday "	30
Spring—Pleasant Hill	Friday "	31
Benner—Knox' School House	Saturday, September	1
Patton—Waddle's School House	Monday "	3
Halfmoon—Stormstown	Tuesday "	4
College—Lemont	Wednesday "	5
Ferguson—Pine Grove	Thursday "	6
Harris—Boalsburg	Friday "	7
Millheim and Penn—Millheim Mond.	"	10
Haines—Aaronsburg	Tuesday "	11
Miles—Rebersburg	Wednesday "	12
Potter—Centre Hall	Thursday "	13
Gregg—Spring Mills	Friday "	14

A special examination will be held in the school house, Bellefonte, Saturday, Oct. 6; applicants must come recommended by three directors of the district in which they intend teach.

Examinations begin at 9 o'clock a. m.: applicants must be punctual.

A meeting of Directors is desired on each day of examinations They should permit none except persons of good character to enter the classes.

D. M. WOLF, Co. Supt.

London, August 3.—The *Daily News* asserts that the total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt so far has been sixteen thousand. It says the disease is now less virulent. Of ten men attacked among the British troops an average of six survive.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE.

Eleven Thousand Victims in Egypt.

Alexandria, Aug. 2.—There were 887 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Wednesday, including 273 at Cairo, where there were three deaths among the British troops, and two in Alexandria. The total number of deaths in Egypt since the first outbreak of the disease to date is 11,000. Twelve English doctors arrived at Alexandria to day

THIRTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5.—A fire yesterday on Post street destroyed almost the entire block. Thirty buildings were burned to the ground, among them the Winter Garden theatre and Druid's hall. The losses are estimated at $300-000; insurance believed to be less than half that amount. The fire was the greatest in extent of area that has occurred in this city since 1876.

No sensible man prefers wealth to health. Some few have both; very many haven't either. Well, you may have first choice. Which will you take? "health." Very well, what's your ailment? "A little of everything." What's the cause? "Blood out of order, kidneys weak, digestion bad, heart's action irregular" Yes, and every disease can be traced to these same sources. Just take a few bottles of *Brown's Iron Bitters*, it will remove the causes of disease and restore you to robust health. Ask your druggist and use Brown's Iron Bitters.

IN THE PILOT HOUSE.

"Yes, sir; this kind of work obliges a man to keep sober as a judge. Of all men in the world, steamboat pilots and railroad engineers should let liquor alone. For on their clearness of sight and coolness of head depends the safety of life and property."

Keeping his hand on the wheel as he said this, Mr. A. Brookman, of No. 20½ Silver street, Chicago, added: "Of course, some of 'em drink; but the sober ones have the best positions and the best pay. Yes, the work and exposure sometimes tells on us; but for my part, I find Parker's Tonic to be all the invigorant I need. I've got a bottle aboard here now; never go on a trip without it. When I havn't any appetite, or am in any way out of sorts, it se's me up in no time. If drinking men would use the Tonic, it would help 'em to break off. (No, that isn't a light house; it's a star, low down near the water.) As I was saying, the Tonic is new life bottled up. You see that flagstaff? Well, with a bottle of Parker's Tonic in the locker I can keep malaria as far from me as that, all the time. My wife has used it for three years for summer complaints and colic, and as an invigorant, when she's tired out from overwork. She says the Tonic is a daisy. Good bye! Don't break your neck going below.

This preparation, which has been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be called simply "Parker's Tonic." This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers under the name of ginger; and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. aug1 n r

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential.

J. D. MURRAY,
jun22tf Centre Hall

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the ..... and the Hon. J. M. Larrimer, Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1st day of Aug., 1883, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Aug. next, being the 2d day of Aug. 1883, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug., in the year of our Lord 1883, and the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States. T. J. DUNKLE Sheriff

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

On L. & T. R. R.
FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
1 fwm

WM. A. SANDOE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Desires to announce to his customers that he has lately taken instructions under W. W. Belford, of Milton, in the latest improvements in cutting, who is one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits, He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

HIS OPINION.

In Clear Sentences an Authority adds his own to the Popular Judgment.

191 West Tenth Street,
New York, Aug. 11, 1880.

Messrs Seabury & Johnson:

I am slow to pin my faith to any new curative agent. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER has won my good opinion. I find it an exceptionally cleanly plaster to use and rapid in its action. Many tests in its qualities in my own family, and among my patients, have convinced me that there is no other single article so valuable for popular use, none so helpful in cases of Lame Back, Local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Congestion of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, and Lumbago. You may feel free to use my name.

Very truly yours,
H. H. KANE, M.D.,
Physician-in-Chief of the De Quincy Home.

Price of the the CAPCINE 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.

A Chinese Funeral.

I was disturbed one day during my mid-day meal at Hong Kong by a commotion in a street adjoining the one in which I was residing, caused by a Chinese funeral of more than the usual pretentions. As very little is known among foreigners, even those residing in China, in regard to "celestial" obsequies and their meanings, I took some trouble to gather information regarding the strange pageantry which I that day witnessed.

It is the general custom in China, when a man is about to die, for the eldest son to remove him from the bed to the floor of the principal room of the house, where he is laid with his feet to the door. The inhabitants of the province of Fulekien are in the habit of placing a piece of silver in the mouth of the dying person—with which he may pay his fare into the next world—and carefully stopping up his nose and ears. In certain cases they make a hole in the roof to facilitate the exit of the spirits proceeding from the body, their belief being that each person posseses seven animal senses, which die with him, and three souls, one of which enters Elysium and receives judgment; another abides with the tablet which is prepared to commemorate the deceased, and the third dwells in his tomb.

Whether all these practices are observed in Hong Kong I am unable to say; probably the letting open of the windows and doors is regarded as a preferable proceeding to making a hole in the roof, more especially when the death happens to occur in the lowest room of a three-storied house. Here, however, as elsewhere, the intelligence of the death of the head of a family is communicated as speedily as possible to all his relatives, and the household is dressed in white—the mourning color of China. Priest and women hired to mourn are sent for at the same time, and on their arrival a table is set out with meats, fruits, lighted candles and joss-sticks, for the delectation of the souls of the deceased and the wailing and weeping by the mourning-women is relieved at intervals by the intoned prayers of the priests or the discordant 'tom-tomming" of "musicians" who have also been called to assist in the ceremonies. The women weep and lament with an energy and dolefulness which, if genuine, would be highly commendable; but ungenerous "barbarians" of extensive acquaintance with the Chinese assert that this apparently overwhelming grief is, at least in the majority of cases, mere sham. In regard to the nearest relatives of the deceased it would be uncharitable to presume there is not a considerable amount of real grief beneath all this weeping and wailing; but hired mourners, who are usually the most demonstrative on these occasions, can hardly be expected to launch every other day into convulsive lamentations of a genuine nature over the death of individuals they hardly know by name. As it is, the priest usually directs these emotional demonstrations much in the same way as a conductor controls the performance of a band of musicians; now there are a few irregular wails; then a burst of them, relieved in turn by a few nasal notes from the priest, the intervals being filled up by the "tom-toms" and an occasional titter from the latest comers.

One of the strangest features in the obsequies I witnessed was the erection of a structure in front of the house in which the death occurred, to enable the coffined body to be brought down to the roadway from the room in which it was lying. The house being a three-storied one, and the body lying in one of the topmost rooms the erection, which furnished sloping footway of planks from the room to the road, and a landing at the top, had necessarily not only to be lofty but substantial. Communication was, of course, had with the room through the window. These structures are, I believe, erected for two reasons—first, because strange families in a house object, on superstitious grounds, to a corpse being taken through their rooms; and secondly, because it is almost impracticable to get a heavy Chinese coffin down the narrow, tortuous stairs of many of the native houses. For a similar reason no body in course of transportation from one part of China to another for the purpose of interment is allowed to pass through any walled town. No corpse, either, is ever allowed to be carried across a landing-place or to pass through a gateway which can in any way be constructed as pertaining to the Emperor. The Chinese are indeed so superstitious in regard to death as seldom to mention that word itself, perferring to take refuge in a circumlocution, for instance, as "having become immortal."

What may be particularized as the public obsequies of the deceased, on the special occasion I refer to, were commenced by a procession issuing from the house on the mission known as "buying the water" wherewith to wash the body of the deceased. First came the "musicians" (save the word); then a priest, wearing a long robe of a dark-red color and a sort of college cap, and, lastly, the white-clad mourners. On the mainland the procession would probably have repaired to the nearest river, well or even the wet ditch of the city for the water; but these antiquated conveniences being scarce in Hong Kong the sorrowful cortege on this occasion was compelled to wend its steps to the Government hydrant at the end of the street! The leading actor in this ceremony of "buying the water" was, as usual, the eldest son of the deceased, a boy about seven or eight years of age. Notwithstanding his youth, however, his part was performed with an exactness that must have resulted from a considerable amount of previous instruction. Bearing in his hand a wand covered with white indented paper, supported on each side by a female relative, and bending nearly double in token of his intense grief, this young scion of the deceased proceeded slowly and gravely in the direction of the hydrant, the "band" meanwhile doing their best with the tom-toms and that close imitation of the Scotch bagpipe, the Chinese pipe. Arrived at the hydrant the party knelt around that useful apparatus; the "musicians" redoubled their exertions, and the priest his prayer; more incense was burned, and a tremendous burst of wailing and lamentation went up from the mourners. While these performances were in operation, the youth to whom I have just referred drew, with the requisite prostrations and solemnity, a basin of water from the hydrant, and then scattered a few coins on the ground by way of payment. It is essential in this ceremony that the water should be paid for. The procession thereafter returned to the house, where, doubtless, the body of the deceased was washed by the boy, in compliance with the custom of his country.

After the body of the deceased is washed in this manner it is dressed in the best clothes which belonged to the man in his lifetime, a hat being placed on his head, a fan in his hand and shoes on his feet, the idea being that he will be clothed in these habiliments in Elysium, and consequently that he must appear there as a respectable and superior member of society. At intervals during these and subsequent ceremonies gilt and silvered paper in the shape of coins and sycee bars is burned, in the belief that it will also pass into the invisible world, where it will be recoined, into solid cash; and clothes, sedan-chairs, furniture, buffaloes and horses, made of paper, are transferred on the same principle to the "better land" for the benfit of the dead.

The body was now brought through the window and placed in the coffin on the top of the temporary wooden structure. It is the practice with the richer Chinese to keep the coffined bodies of their relatives in their houses for long periods, sometimes for years. This custom was not followed on this occasion, for the funeral took place immediately after the ceremony of "buying the water." Large sums of money are expended on coffins by the "celestials," and a dutiful son will see that his parents are provided with these melancholy receptacles sometimes many years before their death. They are made of heavy boards, four or five inches in thickness, and rounded at the outer joints, and appear to invariably take the form, in this colony, of the polished trunk of a tree. Inside they appear to be lined with a sort of mortar; the joints are all carefully closed with a similar substance; but a small hole is drilled through the coffin over the face of the deceased, so as to leave a channel of escape and entrance for the spirits.

It was a work of some difficulty to bring the coffined body down the steep foot-way from the window to the road; but the task was finally accomplished without mishap, amidst the renewed wailings of the mourning-women, the shrieks of the pipe and the belaboring of the tom-toms. Awaiting the arrival of the coffin in the street were some twenty elaborately-carved and lavishly-gilded sedan chairs, constructed especially for use on such occasions. These chairs contained meats, fruits and cakes—real and artificial—in profusion. Among other articles displayed were two excellently cooked sucking-pigs. Two or three altar-pieces, emblazoned with the name and age of the deceased, were also carried in the procession; also banners, the deceased's tablet and photograph, and other articles—the bearers all being dressed more or less in mourning costume. Before the procession started for the burial ground at Mount Davis there was more wailing, more incense burned, more shrieks from the "gusty pipe" and more prayers from the priest. One of the last acts of the mourners was to walk round the coffin, and then the procession moved off, the coffin taking the last place in the cortege.

At Mount Davis the body was consigned to the earth with much lamentation, incense-burning and praying. There was, however, apparently, but little difference between the ceremonies engaged in at the grave, so far as the priest, the mourners and especially the "musicians" were concerned, and those earlier in the day. The deceased's tablet is carried back in procession to the house, and there set up in a room specially reserved for such purposes, with other tablets of the family. Before these tablets incense is daily burned and prayers offered. The food carried in the procession is, we believe, commonly distributed among the poor; sometimes, however, a portion of it is consumed in the house.

The burial places are sometimes selected by necromancers, and if the family be rich this selection is often made a matter of considerable difficulty and expense. A good view for the entombed spirit is one of the chief requirements for a grave. The side of a hill everlooking water, a copse or a ravine near a hilltop are highly favored spots. About the 5th of April in each year the population of the country may be seen trooping out to their tombs to repair and sweep them and make offerings. A Chinese tomb in the South of China seems invariably, so far as the outline on the ground is concerned, to take the form of the Greek letter Omega; and when raised to any height it usually much resembles a huge arm chair with a round back, the coffin being placed in the seat.

Raiding the Chinese "Joints."

Even certain parties in the city of New York seem disposed to take part in the crusade against the Mongolians, using as a lever to move them from their horrid depravity, the substance of which is concentrated and doubly distilled into that terrible vice of opium indulgence. Fortunately the excitement is confined to Mott street. Now, from our observations of New York society, we question very much if the introduction of the "old boy" into Mott street would lower the standard of social intercourse in that delectable vicinage. But the slogan is, "Anything to drive out the Chinese." This is not, however, an uprising of the people against the Mongolians as much as it is a gushing out of the mob venom that lurks in the gutters of all large cities. If they don't have the almond-eyed celestial brother they will wreak their vengeance upon the class or classes of any foreign community, whose aims or labors may be in conflict with their own. It is a Dennis Kearney belligerency howling, "The Chinese must go." Yes! any, all, anybody, must go, that conflict with the sovereigns of the slums.

A fellow loaded to the muzzle with rum hiccoughs anathemas against his imaginary enemy with his little pipe of opium, and, ushering from his fetid dive, excoriates the pigtail citizen emerging from his "joint." It is a sad commentary upon our reformatory system, that we make our most vigorous onslaughts upon apparent vices while the deep-sea soundings in the ocean of metropolitan turpitdue presents no disturbance to the reformatory vision. This hub-bub about the Chinese dens with their horrible opium practices is a farce. Opium is bad enough; but, if the aggressive reformers of the empire city desire to exercise their faculties we would respectfully suggest that there are other portions of New York which are infested by a social vermin, the clearing out of which would add more to the sanitary and moral prestige of the metropolis than all the stone throwing and dirt flinging at the harmless celestials.

Improvements.

A German has invented a safe which, in addition to the customary walls and doors of steel, has an attachment that on being touched immediately flares an electric light on the scene, and at the same time uncovers a prepared plate on which the burglar's photograph is taken while an alarm is sounded.

Mr. R. H. Wadlow, a Brooklyn, Ga., man, after three years' hard work and study, has finally invented and patented a new way of making shoes. The entire uppers of these shoes are of one piece, with no seams that touch the foot. They are made with an adjustable instep and fastened with buckles of his own invention.

A Turin jeweler has made a tiny boat formed of a single pearl, which shape it assumes in swell concavity. Its sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at the bow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less than half an ounce. Its price is $5000.

A reporter who had seen long service on English newspapers died in the person of George H. Kent. He began his career on the London *Morning Post* in 1826, and he was afterward associated on the *Morning Chronicle* with Charles Dickens. He enjoyed the further distinction of having reported the first University boat race and the first regatta at Henley. It is said that at almost every yacht race during the last fifty years his face was a familiar one.

Here and There a Gem.

The power of a man's virtue should not be measured by his special efforts, but by his ordinary doing.—*Pascal.*

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.

"He is faithful that hath promised, He'll surely come again;
He'll keep His tryst wi' me, at what hour I dinna ken;
But He bids me still to watch, and ready aye to be
To gang at any moment to my i n countree."

The secret of Mr. Wm. E. Dodge's power lay in the first hour of every morning. That hour he gave to God with his Bible, and on his knees; and if he came down among business men with his face shining with cheerfulness and loving kindness, it was because he had been up in the mount in communion with his Master.—*Cuyler.*

"Work, for the night is coming;
Work through the morning hours:
Work while the dew is sparkling;
Work 'mid springing flowers:
Work when the day grows brighter, work in the glowing sun,
Work, for the night is coming, when man's work is done."

Knowledge is, indeed, that which next to virtue truly and essentially raises one man above another. It finisues one-half of the human soul. It makes being pleasant to us, fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications. It gives ease to solitude, and gracefulness to retirement.—*Addison.*

Prayer with and for others must grow out of our own private prayers. In the closet, with the door shut, we learn how to speak to our Father. He prays best in public who prays best alone. A congregation, however large, is a gathering of individual souls. "As in water, face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man."—*Marling.*

An Unexplored Region.

Hearing the report around town that valuable redwood and yellow-pine forest had been discovered by R. D. Cook, of this place, about eighty miles east of town, we dropped in upon that gentleman and received full confirmation from him of the report. It seems that about three weeks ago he became alarmed at the long dry spell and in company with another gentleman, he started for the headwaters of the Sisquoc in search of food for his stock. He reports the scenery along the route after he left civilization as exceedingly grand, rivaling anything he ever saw in his life, and he volunteered the information that he had twice crossed the plains and had been through Central America. After riding as far as they could they left their horses and footed it over the mountains and through canyons, and near the headwaters of one of the tributaries of the Sisquoc they found themselves upon the brink of a percipice over which the waters of the creek poured with a deafening roar, falling a distance of six or seven hundred feet. He threw a rock over a brink to test the distance, and waited to hear it strike the bottom, but after waiting some time he concluded it had lodged on the way down, and was turning to leave when the rambling intonations told him it had just reached the bottom. The view from this point was grand and awe-inspiring, and if properly opened to the public would rival the Yosemite as an attraction. Fish and game abound, and to illustrate the plentifulness of the former he stated that his companion on several occasions took a common gunny sack and fastened it at a rifle, and would drive enough fish into it while he was making a fire to serve them for a meal. In coming down a canyon they discovered a redwood forest that has never before been known to exist in that locality. He describes its extent to be from two and a half to three miles long and from three-quarters to a mile wide. The trees were from one to six feet in diameter, and, to use his own words "there is enough timber there to fence this valley into ten-acre lots." On the outer edge of this grove he found a tree that had been felled years and years ago by chopping around it with a tomahawk, the blade of which was not over three inches wide. He is confident that no other white man ever stepped feet inside the grove, for, said he, it would have been impossible to have reached it a year ago; but about that time a forest fire burned off the thick underbrush for miles this side and made it possible for them to reach the grove on foot. He does not think that the discovery of the forest or the magnificent falls will be of any value for years to come because of the difficulty of building roads to them, but, nevertheless, he intends to start out in a short time and further explore that interesting region.—*San Luis (Cal.) Republic.*

In the Supreme Court, at Providence, R. I., Fanny Sprague was ordered to furnish bonds within twenty days to the amount of $300,000 and Mary Sprague to the amount of $80,000 as assignees of the Quidneck Company's stock.

Agricultural.

Growing Cabbage.

Late cabbage is a more important crop than that which is early, as it is not required to market them at once, which enables the grower to obtain prices for the crop during the winter season, when most vegetables are scarce. Nor does the late crop require a hot-bed for forcing, nor come in competition with the Southern product. The preparation of a field for cabbage should be very thorough, deep plowing and frequent harrowing being necessary to get the soil in proper condition. As the cabbage plant is a gross feeder, any quantity of manure may be used without danger, and it should be well worked in and incorporated with the soil. They should be set in rows of sufficient width to allow a horse and cultivator to pass through with ease, as it is upon the cultivation of the crop that the grower must depend for success. Too much cultivation cannot be given cabbage, for the oftener the soil is stirred the better, and especially in a dry season. No other plant should be allowed to grow in the field, as nothing succumbs quicker to weeds than cabbage.

The best manure for cabbage, if size without quality is desired, is that from the hog pen; but if good, crisp cabbage, of fair size is preferred, manure from the stable that has become fine and well-rotted, is sure to give good results. Of fertilizers a mixture of superphosphate, plaster and guano will be found excellent, and it is better to apply the fertilizer at intervals during the growth of the crop than at one operation.

The obstacle in the way of growing cabbages at present is the cabbage-worm. So tenacious of life is this pest that no remedy is known that may be considered entirely effectual. The free use of saltpetre, dissolved in water and sprinkled well over the plants, is recommended by some, and, if it does not prevent the ravages of the worm, is an excellent substitute for the guano as a fertilizer. Paris green, London purple and hellebore should not be used on such plants, as it is dangerous. Professor Sturtevant, in detailing the results of his experiments, found that hot water applied to the cabbage destroyed a portion of the worms, but caused the leaves to turn yellow. The most satisfactory remedy, though not entirely effectual in all cases, consisted of half a pound each of hard soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water; but as the growing cabbage presents such a mass of leaves within which the worm may be concealed, the application should be repeated occasionally. The worm will be killed if the solution can only be made to reach it.

In saving seed select, late in the fall, the best heads, and cut off the stalks close to them; then place the heads on the ground (which should be slightly elevated) and cover well with earth to protect during the winter. As soon as spring opens remove the covering, cut the cabbage crossways with a sharp knife and it will soon sprout to seed, a single cabbage yielding quite a large quantity. It is necessary to give some kind of support to the seed-stalks, however, and the pods should be picked off, carried to the barn and the seeds beaten out on a clean place.

Milk for Laying Hens.

There is nothing better for laying hens in the spring than milk after the cream has been taken off, the *American Agriculturist* thinks. "We have tried it several seasons with complete success. With the milk given fresh from the dairy-room every day, the fowls will need no other drink, and it will supply everything required in the way of animal food. The pullets fed with milk and corn, and a mixture of corn meal and milk, through the cold weather, have given an abundant supply of eggs. Wheat bran is also a good article to mix with the milk. It is better to give the mixture a boiling and to feed it in the warm state, but this is not necessary. We have also found the milk one of the best kind of diet for young chickens soon after they come from the nest, to promote their health and rapid growth. Indian meal, ground coarse and scalded with milk, is perfect food for them. As they grow older, grass, cabbage or onions may be chopped fine and added to the daily rations. A portion of the milk on dairy farms usually going to the pig-trough may be diverted to the chicken-coop with great advantage. Eggs are worth 25 cents a dozen, and poultry 20 cents a pound, when pork brings but 10 cents a pound in the market.

The "Coming Cow."

The position that the "coming cow" is to be one well adapted for both beef and milk production we believe to be correct, if it be not pushed too far. There is an increasing number of dairy farmers who find it best to give almost exclusive attention to the quantity and quality of the milk given by their cows, caring little about their merits as beef makers. So there are beef-producing farmers who properly count it a disadvantage if a cow gives a large flow of milk. This is true on the Western plains. It is true of such farmers as J. D. Gillette, who only asks for a cow that shall produce and feed a calf each year. Both these classes form but a minority of cattle raisers. The most successful dairymen and the producers of the very finest beef animals may be found in these classes; but the great majority of cows and of steers for beef are, and long will continue to be, raised by men who cannot afford to ignore either the milk-giving or the meat-producing quality. For such men the popular breed must be one with deserved claims to good quality in both directions. It is quite possible that several breeds may, in the future, be claimants for highest merit for this double purpose, but the course of breeding now adopted by the special friends of most leading breeds is calculated to develop one of these qualities at the expense of the other. The Shorthorn has never been surpassed, if equaled as at "general purpose cow." Ought she to lose all reputation as a dairy cow?

An Objection to Mulching.

There is a growing suspicion that the source of our insect troubles affecting the strawberry may be found in the practice of mulching, and there are certainly many circumstances which render this view likely to prove the true one. On careful inquiry of many strawberry men who ship their fruit at this point, and from an examination of their fields and fruit, it is ascertained that those fields unmulched have been very nearly or entirely free from the bug which has wrought such ruin on the mulched fields.

Captain H. Andrews brought us several plants thick with berries in all stages of growth and without any sign of bug work. He has a heavy crop of splendid berries and used no mulching. H. J. Hileman has a large patch of fine berries that were not mulched. Drake Rendleman, Perry Turner and others who neglected to mulch have good crops of berries. Mr. Earl's fields were thoroughly mulched and are alive with the bug. Dr. A. D. Finch's fields were mulched and also full of the festive bug Others who mulched have suffered in a similar way.

The insects have been actively breeding beneath the mulch during all the winter and spring, and now the careful fruit-grower finds his labor lost. At least it has that appearance. To mulch a strawberry field looks, as one grower expresses it, like jumping from the frying pan into the fire. Considering the possibility or rather probability of the mulch acting as a harbor and factory for the bug, will it not be better to put on the mulch late in the spring instead of in the fall?

Feeding Value of Ensilage.

We have inquiries concerning the feeding value of ensilage, some of which show some confusion of mind in regard to the subject. Bearing in mind a few general principles will help to a better understanding:

First. The value of food preserved in a silo depends very greatly on what was put in—its nature and condition. The material used and the degree of maturity of the crop will greatly affect the value.

Second. Putting grass, cornstalks or other substance into a silo does not add anything to the nutriment contained in the material. We cannot take out what we did not put in. Cutting and storing the green food in a silo may make it more digestible; may, and often does make it more palatable than when the food is dried in the open air. Letting the moisture dry from meadow grass or from green cornstalks in itself should not make these substances less desirable as food. In fact, it does make them less palatable. Preserving much of this moisture in the ensilaged food may be a help.

Third. If fermentation goes on in the silo to any considerable extent there is absolute loss of food value.

Fourth. Reason and experience alike lead us to conclude that we cannot make ensilaged grass or cornstalks alone take the place of good grain feed. The latter should be given in connection with the former.

Fifth. Reason and experience alike show that almost any palatable, nutritious, succulent plant kept in a silo, with reasonable exclusion of the air, makes palatable and fairly satisfactory food.

CURRANT JAM.—Mash two quarts of currants with one quart of raspberries together in a bright preserving pan. This admixture of raspberries adds greatly to the flavor of the jam. Now add sugar in the proportion of one pound to each pint of pulp; place over the fire and stir constantly for twenty minutes with a long-handled wooden spatula. Remove the scum and transfer the jam to china pots or glasses. When cold cover with paper or bladder, and set away for future consideration.

The Italian Government refuses to allow the importation of any patent medicine unless sanctioned in some properly authorized pharmacopœia.

WHAT IS THE USE?

What is the use of this impetuous haste!
The end is certain. Let us take our time,
And hoard the vital forces that we waste
Before our day has reached its golden prime.

What is the use of rushing with spent breath
After old age, its furrows, its white hair?
Why need we hurry so to welcome Death,
Or go half way, with hands stretched out to care?

There is no use. Dear heart, if we but wait
All things will find us. Let us pause, I say,
We cannot go beyond the silent gate
That lies a short day's journey down the way.

So let us take our time in youth's fair bowers,
The summer season is so brief at best;
Let us look on the stars and pluck the flowers,
And when our feet grow weary, let us rest.

Let us take time for love and its delight;
It is the one sweet thing that pays for all
The bitterness of life, for sorrow's blight,
For pain's despair, and death's funeral pall.

In that lost era when the world was new,
Love was men's first pursuit and life's excuse;
Now has that time came back to me and you.
Why should we seek for more? What is the use?

The Deaf Aunt.

"Good gracious, ma, do come to the window, and see who this is," exclaimed Sarah Belinda Mushroom. "Did ever any one see such an antiquated specimen of humanity! Just look at the huge poke-bonnet, and that queer-looking cloak that comes nearly to the heels. The coachman is taking off an old hair trunk. I do believe she is coming here!"

Roused from a comfortable snooze in which she always indulged in after dinner, by these exclamations, Mrs. Mushroom left the sofa and came to the window.

The subject of these remarks, a queer-looking old lady, very oddly dressed, stood on the sidewalk in front of the door. She held an umbrella and a bandbox in her hand, and had a reticule on either arm.

She was talking loudly and gesticulating violently with her umbrella to the driver, who was taking out of the coach any number of parcels and bundles, and who evidently did not know what to make of her. The look of languid curiosity in Mrs. Mushroom's countenance quickly changed to one of astonishment and then dismay.

"It can't be!—yes it is—as true as I'm alive, it's Aunt Sally Hooker!"

"Why, ma, I thought Aunt Sally was rich."

"So she is; and she could buy two or three houses such as this is, and live in the first style. Grandfather left her a large property, and so did her husband."

"I wonder what possessed her to come here? There! she's thumping on the door with her umbrella!—Doesn't she know enough to ring the bell? Do, ma, go to the door before the servants hear her. Goodness! there is Mrs. Morton opposite putting her head out of the window to see what is the matter."

Mrs. Mushroom hurried to the door, but John got there before her, and had roused the old lady's ire by asking her with a contemptuous stare, "why didn't you go to the other door?"

"What do you mean, you young jackanapes, by telling me to go around to the kitchen door?" she exclaimed, with an indignant flourish of her blue cotton umbrella.

Mortified as Mrs. Mushroom was at the exposure, she was too anxious to stand well in the graces of her wealthy relative not to dissemble it, as well as the vexation she felt at her unexpected appearance. And she succeeded admirably.

She came forward with a beaming smile.

"My dear aunt, how delighted I am to see you! John, take that trunk and those parcels up to the room over the parlor."

The abashed and astonished footman, who had no idea that the new comer was in any way related to his fashionable mistress, obeyed; and Mrs. Mushroom led the way to the parlor with many polite expressions of her delight at the visit which she inwardly styled "a most awkward and annoying circumstance."

"What did you say, child?" said Aunt Sally, as, after divesting herself of her cloak and bonnet, she sank down into the stuffed chair that Mrs. Mushroom wheeled up to the fire for her accommodation. "Speak a little louder; I'm dreadful deaf—can't hear a word of ordinary conversation."

"Delighted to see me, hey?" added the old lady, as Mrs. Mushroom made this announcement with an exertion of lungs that made her turn red in the face. "Knew you would be. I've been talking about coming these dozen years. So I sent word, through Hubbard, Brother Sam's widder—she that was Dorothy Jones—if she would come and keep house for me, I wouldn't wait no longer. So here I am, bag and baggage."

In the meantime, Sarah Belinda—she was christened plain Sarah, but had found it to be too commonplace for a young lady of her pretensions—stood back by the window, regarding with a stare of curiosity the aunt of whose wealth and eccentricity she had so often heard, but whom she had never seen until now.

"I s'pose that is your daughter Sally," continued the old lady, as she turned her eyes in that direction; "she that was named for me. Dear me! She looks the very picture of me when I was a gal!"

"I'd drown myself if I thought so!" was the young lady's indignant comment, as she came forward, at her mother's bidding, to receive the sound kiss that Aunt Sally gave her. "The horrid looking fright!"

"What did she say?" said Aunt Sally, looking from one to the other.

"She said," screamed Mrs. Mushroom, putting her mouth close to the old lady's ear, "that she considers it a high compliment, for you must have been very handsome when a girl."

"It's fortunate that she's deaf," said Sarah Belinda, smothering a laugh at her mother's adroitness. "We can free our minds about the troublesome old thing, and she not be a bit the wiser."

"Well, I dun know as I was ever called much of a beauty," said Aunt Sally, a little dubiously; "but there ain't many gals now-a-days that can hold up a candle to me as to work. I didn't get up about noon, as most gals do now, drawdling through the rest of the day doing bits of fancy work an' sich nonsense. No; I was up with the sun and happy and busy as a bee all the day long. Father had one of the largest farms in the country; but help was skurce, an' if there was plenty to eat, there was plenty of work too—which ain't by no manner of means the wust thing that can happen to a boy or to a gal either. I hope that youv'e brought up your daughter, an' my namesake to work, niece Eliza."

Mrs. Mushroom was spared the perplexity of framing a reply to this, which would accord with her aunt's rather antiquated ideas as to the education of youth, by the conversation being suddenly turned into a different direction.

The sharp, black eyes that were wandering around the apartment soon spied a pretty, modest looking girl in a remote corner of the room sewing.

"Who is that? One of the Duttons, I should say; or else her looks belie her."

"It's cousin William's girl," replied Mrs. Mushroom. "She hasn't any home, so I took her out of charity."

"Cousin William's gal; come to help you out of charity?" said Aunt Sarah, smiling benevolently on the blushing girl. "Very kind of her, I'm sure."

"Just like her father," added Aunt Sarah, turning to Mrs. Mushroom; "I've heard your husband say, often and often, that he didn't know what he would have done when he first went into business if it had not been for Cousin William."

Mrs. Mushroom colored at this allusion to what she gladly would have forgotten, but her friendless dependent cast a grateful glance at the good old lady for this kindly mention of the father she loved and mourned

Aunt Sally made no secret of the object in making this unexpected visit, which was to get acquainted with her namesake and expected heiress.

"Be sure and do all you can to please her," said Mrs. Mushroom to her daughter. We are the nearest relatives she has, and if you play your cards well she will be likely to leave you the greater part of her property. I don't know what we shall do if she doesn't, for we have been going beyond our income ever since you came out."

So Sarah Belinda did her best to secure the good opinion of Aunt Sally, consoling herself for this forced complaisance by ridiculing her peculiarities of word and manner to her face, which the old lady's deafness enabled her to do with impunity.

This exhibition of wit and good breeding, while it often brought a smile to the lips of the mother, aroused the secret indignation of Ellen Dutton, who grew daily more interested in the kind-hearted though eccentric old lady.

One day Mrs. Mushroom and her daughter went out to make calls, leaving Aunt Sally in the care of Ellen.

On their return they were surprised to find Mr. Morton in the parlor, a young man of wealth and position, for whom Sarah Belinda had been angling unsuccessfully, for some months.

"Dear me, ma!" whispered that young lady, "what will Mr. Morton think to find we have such vulgar relations. And he is so fastidious and exclusive.

In the meantime Mr. Morton, who seemed to have had a very pleasant chat with Aunt Sally and Ellen, rose to take his leave.

Mrs. Mushroom followed him to the door.

"I am afraid that you have been sadly annoyed," she said in a low, confidential voice. "Aunt Sally, as we call her, is a distant relative. She is a good old soul, but so odd, and is quite unused to the society that we frequent."

"No apology is needed, madam," returned the young man with a look of surprise. "I've often heard my father speak of Mrs. Hooker, who was very kind to him when he had an attack of fever. I am very glad to meet her."

"A fine young man," said Aunt Sally, as Mrs Mushroom returned to the other end of the room, "and very like his father."

"I can guess who he comes to see," she added, with a sly look at Ellen.

This observation completed the sum of Sarah Belinda's ill nature, especially as she was conscious that Ellen was looking unusually pretty, the bright color of her naturally pale cheeks and sad eyes giving to her a new beauty.

"Bold faced thing!" she muttered. "She and Aunt Sally are just of a piece. I do wish the old thing would go home. I haven't taken a bit of comfort since she came."

Apparently quite oblivious to this benevolent wish, Aunt Sally began to admire some lace and white satin ribbon she had been buying.

"I mean to get some like this; just what I've been wanting for a cap."

"Just think of her yellow face in anything so delicate!" said Sarah Belinda, with a giggle. "It would look like a full blown sunflower."

Aunt Sally happened to be looking that way as she said this. Perhaps her suspicions were aroused.

"What did she say?" she inquired of Ellen.

Ellen colored and remained silent.

"Tell her that I said it would be vastly becoming," said Sarah Belinda.

"Why don't you speak?" said Mrs. Mushroom, sharply, as the old lady repeated the question.

The face of the usually gentle and quiet girl flushed with indignation at this question.

"I am willing to do anything in reason, Mrs. Mushroom, but I cannot and I will not tell a falsehood! And I think it is a shame to ridicule before her face an old lady, and one so kind and generous."

"Do my bidding, Miss, or leave the house," said Mrs. Mushroom, in a tone of suppressed fury.

"There is really no need, Niece Eliza," said Aunt Sally, rising to her feet, as I heard quite plainly what your daughter said, my hearing being remarkably good for one of my age. And as she has expressed the wish 'that the old fool would go home,' I will take the next train for that purpose. And as you have kindly proposed turning into the street the child of your husband's benefactor, I will take her along with me. Come, Ellen, run and pack up your things. I think I have now found some one who will be a daughter to me in my old age, and use worthily the wealth I shall leave behind me."

Aunt Sally was as good as her word; she went home that very afternoon, taking Ellen with her, much to the chargin and disappointment of Mrs. Mushroom and her daughter.

This feeling was by no means lessened by reading in the paper a few months later the following announcement:—

"Married—In Woodville, at the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hooker, Richard Morton, Esq., of New York City, to Miss Ellen Dutton, of Woodville."

Educate your Daughters.

Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household. Teach them to wash, to iron, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to make bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the doctor's account. Teach them that he only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays greater lustre than fifty consumptive beauties. Teach them to purchase and see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them good common sense, self trust, self-help and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working clothes is a better object of esteem than a dozen haughty, finely dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasures of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting, etc., but consider them as secondary objects only. Teach them that a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances, and to use only "Yes," or "No," in good earnest. Teach them that happiness of matrimony depends neither on external appearance nor on wealth, but on the man's character.

Dost thou love life? then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—*Franklin.*

The Influence of Machinery.

Few persons realize that we are living in a transition period, and that business methods are constantly changing like a kaleidoscope. This thought is suggested by a glance through our advertising columns, which call attention to machines which, if invented at the beginning of the lifetime of many men now living, would have subjected the inventor to a prosecution for witchcraft. Take, for instance, the announcement of the Scott Manufacturing Company, that advertises a machine which not only pares apples, but cores and slices them at one time; also, machines for assorting peas and taking the pits out of cherries. Another marvellous machine is the Clawson Automatic Weighing and Filling Machine, guaranteed to correctly weigh and fill, with the aid of one person, a thousand packages of all farinaceous goods, seed or kindred articles, in one hour. Another is the National Cash Register. Another, the Jones Patent Capping Machine, which advertises that it will cap 28,000 cans per day of ten hours at a cost not to exceed five cents per 100 cans, or less than half the cost of the methods at present in general use. Another is the Jones Steam Floater for making cans soldered on the outside, and there is a large number of other labor-saving novelties which remind one of the days of the Arabian Nights.

The effect of all these cunning inventions is to constantly reduce the cost of production and decrease the demand for labor. If these keep pace with each other the decrease in the cost of living might offset, from a laboring man's standpoint, the decrease in the demand for his labor. But is it so? Our impression is that it is not. Every man thrown out of employment by the use of machinery becomes a competitor in some other branch of labor which, in turn, has the tendency to reduce the wages received by the laborers engaged in that branch of production. This is strikingly illustrated in the grocery trade. Machines and skilled labor employed in weighing and packing goods can put them up cheaper, neater and more reliable than the average grocer can do it, while goods ready packed can be handed out with the utmost facility, and freedom from mistakes, by a much cheaper class of employees than the grocer would otherwise have to employ. The grocer cannot only get along with a less number of employees, but also can employ those of a cheaper class. The result is a constant depressing force, bearing down the wages which labor receives, and which must, in the near future, command the best attention of our statesmen to prevent extremes of poverty and wealth in this country, which all admit are greatly to be deprecated. The difficulty of the situation is further enchanced by the tendency of capital to organize into great monopolies, which control the more important forms of machinery, organize them into a system and use them as a means to tax the many for the benefit of the few. Associated capital organized as corporations, which are practically immortal in their duration, already present the most important political issue of the times and one which cannot be much longer ignored.—*N. Y. Justice.*

How Perfume is Extracted.

One of the best methods of obtaining perfumes is by the use of grease. The process is called maceration The best fat employed is marrow, which is melted in a water bath and strained. While it is still warm the flowers are thrown in and left to digest for several hours. They are then taken out and fresh ones are placed in the grease. This is continued for several days. The grease and perfume are then separated by the use of alcohol. Beef marrow is not the only substance used in extracting the odors from the flowers. Inodorous oils are also used, especially refined olive oil, which is more extensively employed in the south of Europe. The process used for delicate plants, such as jasamine, tuberose and cassia, which will not allow the use of heat, is on the principle of absorption. A layer of purified lard and such mixture is spread on the glass bottom of a square wooden box, and upon this freshly gathered flowers are spread every morning as long as the flower is in bloom. The boxes are kept shut and the grease soon acquires a very strong odor. In saturating oil, instead of glass bottoms to the boxes wire ones are used, upon which cloths soaked in oil are laid, and the boxes or frames are piled upon each other to keep them close. After the oil-soaked cloths are sufficiently charged with perfume, they are placed in a press and the oil is squeezed out.

O happy heart! where piety affecteth, where humility subjecteth, where repentance correcteth, where obedience directeth, where perseverance perfecteth, where power protecteth, where devotion projecteth, where charity connecteth.—*Augustine.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

SALE OR MORTGAGE.—A question was raised upon an instrument in writing given upon the payment of $1000, which was to be for an interest in certain printed abstracts of public records, or in lieu thereof the amount was to be returned with 10 per cent. interest. The Trial Court found that the instrument was a chattel mortgage, and on the appeal of the case—Rockwell vs. Humphrey—to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the judgment below was affirmed. Judge Cassoday, in the opinion, said: "Where the language of the instrument is equivocal, and the relation of debtor and creditor is not created by the transaction, and never existed, and the vendee takes and retains possession of the property, and its value is not perceptibly in excess of the consideration paid, and there is nothing to indicate an intent to transfer the property as a mere security, the transaction has usually been held to be a conditional sale. If after the transaction no debt remains there is no mortgage, but only a conditional sale. On the other hand, when the relation of debtor and creditor is created by the transaction, or previously existed, and by express language or fair implication continues, and the possession is retained by the vendor, and the value of the property is greatly in excess of the consideration paid, the transaction has usually been held to be a mortgage.

As a way out of difficulty Courts have generally held the transaction to be a mortgage in all doubtful cases, because the ends of justice are the more apt to be attained and fraud and oppression more likely to be prevented by such a construction.

SALE—FOR CASH—PAYMENT WAIVED.—A sold for cash to B 360 packages of goods, who, in turn, sold them to C. He then attached the goods in the hands of C as the property of B, and C took them back by replevin. An action for conversion was then brought, and the plaintiff recovered. The defendant carried the case, in error—Heller vs. Elliott—to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, where he got a decision in his favor. The Chief Justice, Beasley, in the opinion, said: "The jury have found that as the sale was for cash, and no money was paid, that the title did not vest in the vendee, but remained in the vender. But if the vender in any way waived the requirement of a cash payment, then the title vested in the purchaser. In this case we think there has been a waiver of the condition of payment. After the delivery of the merchandise, and after the sale of it by the vendee the original vender caused an attachment to be issued against the property of his vendee for the price of the goods and had these very goods levied upon under the writ. When the plaintiff procceeded to enter upon this cause of law he was plainly in a position to adopt either branch of an alternative.

He could have insisted that he was still the owner of the goods and have recovered them and sued the vendee for a breach of his stipulation to accept and pay for them, or he could waive the stipulation as to payment as a prerequisite to the vesting of the title, and sue for the stipulated price. This latter course was the one pursued by him when he sued out the writ of attachment, and that procedure is utterly incompatible with the theory that the title to the property had not become fixed in the vendee."

(1) SURETY—PARTNERSHIP—DISSOLUTION—(2)—SUBROGATION OF SURETY.—A, B and C, partners, made their firm note to C, who indorsed it, and it was negotiated. The firm paid interest upon this note until A left the concern. B and C took the assets and assumed the liabilities. In an action by C against A and B on this note, he, C, having paid it, the defendants had judgment. C carried the case—Moore vs. Topliff—to the Supreme Court of Illinois, where a reversal was got. Judge Sheldon, in the opinion, said: "(1.) As between A, B, and C, after the dissolution and assumption of the assets and liabilities, A and B were principal debtors and C their surety upon this note. (2.) It is a settled principle in equity that a surety upon paying the debt of the principal is entitled to be substituted in the place of the creditor as to all securities held by the latter, and have the same benefit he would have therein."

CONTRACT TO EXTEND TRADE—NOT IN WRITING—PARTNERSHIP.—A agreed verbally with B, C and D, who were partners, that he would introduce a certain brand of their lime in a specified locality, and work up a trade in it, and sell no other kind of lime for a period of five years. He was bound to give all the time and means reasonably necessary to introduce this lime to the public, and he was to have the exclusive right to sell the lime in this territory and to receive the same at reduced rates. Under this contract A expended large sums of money and gave all the requisite attention to develop the trade; but after having established an extensive trade B, C and D refused to abide by their verbal agreement. In a suit for damages for breach of contract—Frazier vs. Howe—the defendants made their defense on the ground that the contract was not in writing, which the statute of frauds required, as it was not to be fully performed within a year, and they succeeded. D, of one of the partners, died and his widow came into the firm, and she sought to escape from A's claim on the further ground that she had never been a party to the contract.

The judgment below was reversed by the Supreme Court of Illinois. Judge Scofield, in the opinion, said: "(1.) A was entitled to recover in *quantum meruit* the amount expended by him in working up the trade, and the value of his time and services and that of his employees in effecting the object of the contract, and evidence of the verbal agreement is admissible to prove the plaintiff's case. (2.) When the widow of one of the concern comes in to take her husband's place therein, and there is no intention to make any change in the business operations, she must be held to assume the burdens and to take benefits her husband would have undergone and enjoyed. So if the firm, after her accession, continues to execute a contract made before, which benefits her, and the firm afterward repudiates the contract on the ground that it is not in writing, she will be liable with the other partners under a *quantum meruit*.

FORECLOSING MORTGAGE IN FEDERAL COURT—SUIT PENDING IN STATE COURT.—A suit was brought in a Federal Court to foreclose a mortgage and a defense was set up that as there was, at the beginning of this suit, a suit in foreclosure upon the same mortgage in a State Court, this action should not proceed. In this case—Weaver vs. Field, in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana—Judge Pardee, in the opinion, said: "The pendency of a prior suit in a State Court is no bar to an action in another jurisdiction, even though the two suits are for the same cause of action and between the same parties. We can proceed to a decree here unless the rights of the parties shall be first adjudicated in some other Court."

(1.) LIFE INSURANCE — MISREPRESENTATIONS IN APPLICATION — WAIVER—(2.) PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT — PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—An insurance association refused to pay the loss on the life of one of its members on the ground that his statements in his application as to his health and freedom from local injury were false, and it defended the suit brought on the same grounds. In the action a question arose as to the right of the company to ask the physician of the deceased about communications between him and his patient concerning his health. It appeared on the trial that assessments had been made and received with knowledge of the misstatements. The plaintiff recovered a judgment and the company carried the case, in error—Excelsior Mutual Aid Association vs. Riddle—to the Supreme Court of Indiana, where the judgment was affirmed. Judge Howk, in the opinion, said: "(1.) Although the false statements in the application avoided the contract of insurance by its terms, yet in effect they simply rendered such contract voidable at the election of the association, and, notwithstanding the existence of those matters, it was competent for the association to waive the forfeiture, and thereby authorize and continue the contract in full force. The making of the assessments and the receipts of their amounts with knowledge of the misrepresentations show clearly such a waiver. (2.) By reason of our statute the relation between physician and patient is confidential; he cannot be permitted to divulge in a Court of justice the information acquired by him in the discharge of his professional duty to the prejudice or injury of his patient or his representative."

How Honors are Bought in England.

When Dean Trench was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, he very properly passed on the insignia of the Bath to his successor, Dean Stanley, at whose death, however, it was claimed by his family, and the country had to provide a new one for Dean Bradley. When Dean Wellesley died, his Garter outfit as registrar of this order was, in the same way, kept by the family, and £100 was expended by the public in providing a new one for Dean Connor. After six months Dean Connor died, and, naturally enough, his family claim to keep his insignia, chain and mantle (an extravagant garment which never has to be worn), and now there is a fresh demand on the Treasury for another £100 outfit for Dean Davidson. Any one who, through acceptance of office, becomes *ipso facto* a knight, ought to hold whatever decorations or costumes his post involves merely in trust. Decidedly, nothing of the sort should be treated as personal property, unless it is paid for by the holder.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 9, 1883.

CENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR 1883.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kichline	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas. Smith	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W	G. G. Herlinger	Philipsburg
"	2 W	Sol Schmidt	"
"	3 W	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionvie	boro	P. J. McDonald	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank F. Adams	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker	Pine Glen
College	"	John Roop	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey	Romola
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce	Farmers Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. P. Stover	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin	Stormestown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Leinn	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis B. Shaffer	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr.	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tusseyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly	Sandy Ridge
Spring	twp.	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Snow Shoe	"	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Shoe
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick	Fleming
Walker	"	Joseph Emerick	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W MILES WALKER, Secretary.

HOW INDIANA WAS CARRIED.

[*From Dorsey's Interview in Chicago Herald.*]

"But," said the correspondent, "that is indefinite. Here you are distinctly charged with having run things in Indiana, having won the fight and having been rewarded with a banquet in New York."

"There is nothing in the Indiana campaign to be ashamed of. We took the means that were available to carry the State and we carried it."

"But how? Simply organization—no money?"

"Why, yes. I said before it took money."

"How much was used, in round figures."

"Four hundred thousand dollars."

"And how was that money expended?"

"Oh, now you are going down too deeply. However, perhaps I can give you some idea when I say there were 1,600 and more townships in the State, and that in each of these townships we had three good, honest, square Republicans to canvass the whole vote, find out what was wanted in their townships to change the complexion of their affairs or help to do it, and report to us at Indianapolis when the time came. Each one of these men, nearly 5,000 in number, reported what they could do and how much it would take to influence people to a change of thought. We paid $20 to some and as high as $75 to others, but we took care that the three men from every township should know just what each got. There was no chance for 'nigging.' There, that's all there was in carrying Indiana in October. You musn't ask me to go any deeper into particulars, for I wont do it."

HIGH LICENSE AND PROHIBITION.

The difference between high license and prohibition was never better illustrated anywhere than in Kansas City last Sunday. It is well known that Kansas City is part in Missouri and part in Kansas, with nothing but an imaginary line dividing the two. This line runs along the centre of a street. In Missouri they have a high license law, and in Kansas the sale of all kinds of liquor is totally prohibited. The high license law of Missouri prohibits the sale on Sunday. Sunday week was the first since the Supreme Court had affirmed the constitutionality of the law, and the officers had announced that they intended to enforce its provisions. It was impossible in the Missouri part of the city to get a glass of liquor, while over on the Kansas side the saloons of all kinds were kept open, and the thirsty Missourians had nothing to do but to cross the street to get all they wanted. Never before was there as quiet and orderly a Sunday in Kansas City proper. A high license law with stringent provisions, can be enforced, and the sale of intoxicants thus restrainad to a great extent, while with the present public sentiment prohibition cannot be enforced to an extent that will accomplish the end sought for. The attention of practical temperance men everywhere is being turned toward the question of high license. and there is a probability that temperance legislation will take a decided step forward. In Kansas city the license is now $1,350. This high license shuts off the worst of saloons.

It gives us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the series of advertisements of the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases now appearing in our columns. This watch case has been on the market for nearly thirty years and has attained a reputation which is second to none, it now being universally conceded to be the *standard*. The James Boss' Gold Watch Cases are made of two solid fourteen karat gold, soldered on each side of a plate hard nickel composition metal. These plates of gold are thick enough to admit of engraving, chasing, etc., and supply *all* the gold needed for practical use, while the composition plate furnishes the strength and solidity needed in every watch case, and yet lacking in those made of solid gold. Although these cases are as good, and in some points better than a solid case, the cost is only about one-half as much. Many of the James Boss' Gold Cases have been in constant use for twenty-five years without wearing through the gold. The manufacturers furnish a guarantee with each case warranting it to wear twenty years, and this guarantee means just what it says, for unlike other guarantee furnished so often with watch cases, this is *signed* by the manufacturers of the James Boss' Gold Watch Cases. Purchasers should avoid any watch case unless the guarantee is *signed*, as otherwise it is not only worthless but is intended so to be, and the absence of a reliable signature is fair indication that the manufacture lacks faith in his claims or in his goods.

A CHILD PERISHES IN A BURNING BARN.

Lewistown, July 30.—A large barn belonging to David Weller, at Belleville, this county, was burned yesterday afternoon. A daughter of Dr J. B. Lloyd, ten years old, perished in the flames. Two of the doctor's children were playing in the barn and having some matches set the hay on fire to see the smoke. The boy escaped uninjured. The loss on the barn and contents is about $2,000; insurance, $1 200.

Robert Fulmer, of Elimsport, Lycoming county, is thirty one years old and two feet four inches high, or two inches smaller than Tom Thumb. He has three brothers and one sister, each of whom is over six feet tall.

The first number of *Dio Lewis' Monthly* has made its appearance, beginning with the month of August. The aim of the magazine is to popularize sanitary science. It is needless to repeat what all know, that Dio Lewis is high authority on the laws of health and the methods of prolonging life. His monthly should have a wide circulation, in fact it should be a monthly visitor in every household. $2.50 a year or 25c. a number. Published by Clarke Brothers, 68 & 69 Bible House, New York.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first days use. Marvelous cures. Treaties and $2.00 trial bottles free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Philad., Pa. 11june y

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.

My wife was at the brink of the grave. She had been given up to die by three of Allegheny City's best physicians. They all pronounced her disease Consumption. Her finger-nails and lips were blue; was pulseless at the wrist; we were all called to witness her death. At this moment a neighbor brought in Dr. Hartman, who prescribed a teaspoonful of *Peruna* every hour. She improved from the first dose, and in a week she was up, and now (less than six months) she is well. See page 30 in the "Ills of Life," a book you can get gratis from your Druggist. If not address Dr. Hartman, Osborn, Ohio,

T. S. EBERLEIN, South Chicago, Ill.

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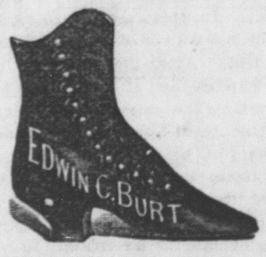
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.



If you want good, honest Boots and Shoes—goods that you will be pleased with—buy the following makes, and you will get the best:

E. C. BURTS'
Celebrated Shoes for Ladies and Children.

HANAN & SON'S,
New York, Fine Shoes for Men and Boys, every pair warranted.

J. H. BYRMESS'
Rochester Fine Shoes for Ladies and Children.

In connection with the above fine shoes we have a fine line of
MEN'S CALF & KIP BOOTS,
PLOW SHOES, BROGANS, & SLIPPERS
of every description, at the lowest figures.

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July 18' 83

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17may 1y

SPRING OPENING '83.!

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always havedone: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,

In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

26ap6m

Drygoods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Provisions, Wooden and Queensware.

PROCLAMATION:

Know all men by these presents that Valentine's Store Co. (Limited) have opened up the finest stores in Central Penn'a. They have always conducted business on the One Price System. It has been noticed of late that others have been trying to follow in their footsteps, from what they understand this is not by any means carried out by those who claim so to do. Their goods, as the public is aware of, have always been marked in PLAIN figures, followers have also sprung up to do this. Valentine's Store Co., Limited, being criterions of how to conduct a successful business, they are happy to lend their ideas for the help of human kind. They do not advertise any special prices, but from reductions made by some houses customers would conclude that the profits before reduction must have been something ENORMOUS. The public will always find Valentine's Store Co's, Limited, goods marked in PLAIN figures to the lowest notch; their prices will compare at the START to the reduced prices made by others. You must always take into consideration that there are more than one quality of goods, (and that good goods are the cheapest). It is generally job or auction goods which are cut in prices. They have recently added to the extensive stock of general merchandise a line of 5 and 10 cent goods, which will well repay a call to see our all mannerof USEFUL articles, too numerous to mention, from 5 to 10 cts each. Their special order system is reaching quite a magnitude, and for the benefit of those who require goods which cannot be purchased in Bellefonte they will order either from New York or Philadelphia—will give you this parting admonition: DO NOT FAIL to call upon them; it will repay the visit. They are to be found at Bush's Arcade, Corner of High & Water streets, Bellefonte, where they occupy three store rooms. Always highest prices paid for produce. 28jun y

8 acres of John Wanamaker General Store near New City Hall Philadelphia

Lyon & Co's Store.

LIST OF GOODS AT HALF PRICE!

LYON & CO.

3,000 yards Calico, remnants, pieces running from 2 to 8 yards, but a good many pieces of one pattern, no trouble to select enough of one color to finish out a dress, 4c a yard.

136 Men's Fine Wool Hats.....65 to 75 cents, elsewhere $1 25
136 Men's Finest Fur Hats.....1 25 worth 2 00 to 3 00.
Some very Fine Hats among them.
135 pair Men's Dress Shoes.....$1 00, elsewhere $1 75
136 " " Sewed shoes..... 1 00, " 1 75
136 " " Sewed Working Shoes..... 1 00, " 1 75
One lot of Boys' Shoes slightly scuffed, need a little blackning.....85, 90 & 95 cents, cost us 1 25 to 2 00
One small lot Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes...1 50 worth 2 50
One lot Men's Buckle plow shoes.....1 25

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Fine Kid Croquet Walking shoes	75c	elsewhere	$1 50
" " " " " "	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Plain Shoe	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Cloth Langtry Walking Shoe	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Fine Newport Walking Shoes	75c	"	1 25
Misse's Oxford Ties	50c	"	1 00
Ladies three strap sandal Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 60
" four button Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 25
Lace Morocco Fine " "	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Newport Ties	75c	"	1 25
Patent Leather Tip	90c	"	1 65
Child's Yellow Slippers	15c	"	50
" Button Shoes	45c	"	85
" Basket " "	45c	"	90
" Lace Shoe	30c	"	50
" Button Shoe	40 & 45c	"	60
" Patent Leather Kid Top Button	40c	"	65
" " Spring Heel	49c	"	65
Ladies side lace, one lot, old price	2 00	now	75
Men's fine Patent Leather slippers	65c	elsewhere	1 25
Ladies Leather slippers	50c	"	75
Misses' button shoes	75 & 85c	"	1 25
Ladies " "	1 00 & 125	" 1 50 &	2 00
" box-toe fine kid foxed	1 25	"	2 00
" fine lace shoes	90c	"	1 50
Misses fine button shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine lace shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine button shoes	75c	"	1 50
Men's plain lace shoes	1 00	"	1 75

MEN'S CLOTHING AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Men's spring bottom black Pants	75c	elsewhere	1 50
" black Pants	75c	"	1 50
" light Cassimere all wool Pants	1 25	"	2 00
" " " " "	2 00	"	4 00
" black all wool Diagonal	2 00	"	4 00
" " " "	3 00	"	4 50
" dark extra heavy all wool very fine Pants	3 50	"	6 00
" ⅝ wool pants gray mixed	1 00		
One lot of wool Pants slightly faded cost us	$4 to $5	for 1 50 to	2 00

ONE LOT OF SUITS ALL WOOL.

One Lot of Dark & Light all Wool Cassimere Suits Marked Down to Cost.

We Are Overstocked.

10 dollar suit down to 7. 11 dollar suit down to 9 50. 16 dollar suit down to 12 50.
8¾ dollar suit down to 5½. Another 8¾ dollar suit down to 6½.

A few black Diagonal Suits at 4 dollars that is just half price. A few nearly all wool black Diagonal 5 dollars, elsewhere 11 dollars. A strictly all wool fine Diagonal Suit 10 dollars elsewhere 15 dollars. Grand Army Blue, very fine all wool 10 dollars, elsewhere 15 dollars.

Boys' and Children's Clothing One-Half Price.

An all wool blue Sailor Suit	1 50	elsewhere	3 00
A very fine blue " "	2 00	"	4 50
A very fine blue " "	3 50	"	6 00
Children's Suits, good quality	1 75	"	2 50
Boys' suits, 10 to 17 years	2 00	"	4 50
Boys' suits, " " " all wool	3 00	"	5 00
Boys' suits, " " " "	3 50	"	5 50

DRESS GOODS, SHIRTINGS, &c., AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Fine Cheviot shirting		8c	elsewhere 12
Dress Plaids		8, 10, 12	elsewhere 12½ to 20
Bed Spreads at one-half		38, 50, 60, 75	" 75, 90, 1 00, 1 25
Another lot Brocaded Satteens		16c	elsewhere 30
Another lot Brocaded Sateens		12½c	elsewhere 30
Double Width Alpacas, a few left yet		12½	old price 35

One Lot of Embroideries, about 2,500 Yards, at One-Half Price.

The upper line of prices show what they are actually worth, lower line our reduced prices:

10	12	14	15	20	30	35	45	55	75
5	7	8	10	12½	20	25	30	35	40

One Lot of Crape Sets, Cuffs and Collars 20c, old price 75c.

Everybody Knows, by this time that our Ribbons are One-Half of Other's Prices. Sash Ribbons 6 to 8 in. wide 25 to 40c.

Child's regular made Hose	6 pair for 25c
One lot of all Silk Colored and Black Sash Ribbon	25c a yd. actual value 75 & 1 00
Child's and Misses Hose	4 pair for 25c, elsewhere 10c

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

June 28 LYON & CO.

WAGONS!

CARRIAGES,
PHÆTONS,
BUGGIES,
ROAD CARTS.

For Terms and Prices address,

FISH BROS. & CO.,
RACINE, WIS.

Or call on

DR. G. W. KLINE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Potters Mills, Pa.

All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Has had several years successful practice. 11jun6m

Dentists.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.

Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14mdr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.

Dealer In

DRUGS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
☞Free Buss to and from all trains.☜
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun1

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar1f

STORED SOLAR MAGNETISM

Wilsonia Insoles.

Wilsonia Appliances.

THE GRANDEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

These Insoles keep the feet dry and warm on the coldest days. Consult your health. Avoid colds, with all their consequent ills, by wearing a pair of WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES. PRICE, 50 CENTS; 5 pairs for $2.00. FREE BY MAIL.

WILSONIA CURES ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.

It has been successful in eighty-five cases in each one hundred. For over three years in England and America these Appliances have been doing a marvelous work among invalids. No medicine required. So-called incurables taken from the hospitals and cured. Chronic invalids restored to the blessing of health. Thousands who have squandered their time, their money and best days experimenting with medicine without success, are to-day enjoying life by having worn Wilsonia. One says: "I would not take $1,000 for what Wilsonia has done for me in one week." Another, "I was paralyzed for five and a half years. Wilsonia cured me in a few months. I would not take $50 000 and be as I was one year ago." Another, "I had rheumatism for twenty-three years, suffering great pain. The Wilsonia Appliances have taken away all the pain, and I can dance like a boy." Another "I had catarrh and deafness and dyspepsia, for many years. Wilsonia has cured me entirely. Words cannot express my gratitude." Give size of shoe, and whether for lady or gentleman. Send price in stamps.

WILSONIA MAGNETIC CLOTHING CO.,
25 East 14th Street, New York.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

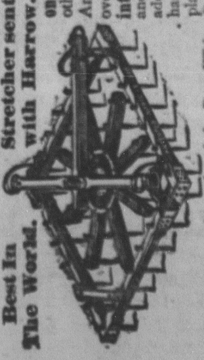
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LIGHT DRAFT COMBINATION PENN HARROW.

Best in The World.

Stretcher sent with Harrow.

Wheel Revolves and gives the ground Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor Another great advantage the Penn Harrow has over any other, it can be so easily changed into Five Different Harrows, a Corn Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on the place, and they are adapted to any soil.



Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy implement on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.
Camden, New Jersey.
Opposite Philadelphia, Pa.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

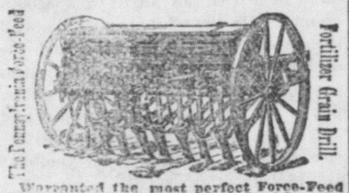
NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, PIMPLES, BOILS, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES & MALARIA; DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER; ITCH, —ALL— FEMALE COMPLAINTS; For LOSS OF APPETITE IT HAS NO EQUAL.

R. E. SELLERS & CO. PROPRIETORS. PITTSBURGH, PA.

FARMERS who are interested in Growing Crops cheaply and successfully should write us for our pamphlet on pure fertilizers. ☞A good fertilizer can be made at home for about $12 a ton by composting with POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. References in Every State. ☞Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Apply with references.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO.
Manufacturers of
Powell's Tip-Top Bone Fertilizer,
Bone, Potash, Ammonia, &c.
16 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

F. M. Barkholder, Centre Hill, Ag't.



The Pennsylvania Force-Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular. A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa. Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

Farquhar's Standard Engines & Saw Mills.

Address, A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

STEAM ENGINES, A. B. FARQUHAR, York Pa.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

THE FARQUHAR SEPARATOR

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER

Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world.

THE CELEBRATED
BARNUM CHEESE SAFES.
(Patented.)

ROLLING DOOR. REVOLVING BOTTOM.

RETAIL GROCERS, ATTENTION!
BUY NONE! HAVE NONE! USE NONE!! BUT
The celebrated BARNUM SAFES.
For sale generally by the wholesale woodenware and grocery dealers. If your jobber cannot supply you, send your orders direct to us.
The E. T. Barnum Wire & Iron Works,
DETROIT, MICH.

ONLY $20.
PHILADELPHIA SINGER
Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.
The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address
CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,
No. 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $5 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Aug. 9, 1883.

CENTRE COUNTY CENSUS, 1880.

Boroughs and Townships.	1880.	1870
Bellefonte—North Ward...	1348	1127
" South Ward...	1096	999
" West Ward...	583	529
	3030	1127
aHoward Boro	498	433
Milesburg	636	600
bMillheim	576	
cPhilipsburg	1780	1080
dUnionville	399	322
Benner	1282	1365
Boggs	2066	2136
Burnside	465	386
eCollege	1420	
Curtin	624	459
Ferguson	1283	2111
Gregg	1797	1636
Haines	1425	1354
Half Moon	664	698
Harris	943	1999
Howard	947	875
Huston	891	863
Liberty	1285	1062
Marion	673	823
Miles	1512	1325
Patton	761	721
Penn	813	1158
Potter	2376	2358
Rush	1594	1963
Snow Shoe	1420	1162
Spring	2235	1608
Taylor	615	512
Union	1106	847
Walker	1464	1356
Worth	809	650
Total	37929	34,418

a Howard borough from Howard twp.
b Millheim from Penn township in 1879.
c Philipsburg from Rush township.
d Unionville from Union township.
e College from Harris and Benner twp's

THE CLOCK OF STRASSBURG.

The late transit of Venus curiously proved the accurate calculations of the ancient makers of that famous horlogical curiosity the Strassburg clock. A few days before the transit, the *American Register* tells us, visitors to the cathedral, inspecting in the planetarium attached to the clock, noticed that one of the small gilt balls representing Venus was gradully moving toward a point between the sun and the earth, and on the day of the passage the ball stood exactly between them. Old Conrad Dasypodius, the Strassburg mathematician superintended the manufacture of the clock and its accompanying planetarium some time between 1571-74, the dates differing according to various authoirtes; and it is interesting to note that, after three hundred years of existence, the clock faithfully fulfills the calculations of its dead inventor.

A correspondent sends the foregoing, which is quoted from the *London Graphic*, expresses doubts of its correctness, and ask for information. One of our astronomical correspondents sends us the following notes:

The construction of a machine which would exhibit accurately the motions, distances, and magnitudes of the planets, and could be kept in running order for three hundred years, is an impossibility. Such a piece of mechanism would require the skill of the Great Architects of worlds.

The history of the Strassburg clock and the planetarium connected with it bears witness, like everything else, to the imperfection of workmanship, and the frequent necessity of changes and repairs.

The clock stands in the cathedral, and dates back to 1352, when it was put up under the patronage of Berthold de Buchek, at that time Bishop of Strassburg. As time passed on, the clock got out of order, and in 1547 three distinguished mathematicians were commisioned to put it in repair. They all died before the work was finished and Conard Dasypodius undertook the responsible task, which he completed in four years. The clock worked well until 1783, the year of the Great Revolution, when it struck for the last time.

It was left undisturbed for nearly fifty years, and fell into a dilapidated condition mournful to behold. An effort was then made for its restoration. This was found to be impossible, fer the works were rendered almost useless by rust and verdigris. Finally, Schwilgue, and artist an mathematician of Strassburg, undertook to repair, modify, and reinstate the clock. He commenced the task in 1836, and, after working four years, completed it in 1840.

NATURE IN SIBERIA.

[Chamber's Journal.]

"The history of animal and vegetable life on the tundra, says our author, "is a very curious one. For eight months out of the twelve every trace of vegetable life is completely hidden under a blanket six feet thick of snow, which effectually covers every plant and bush—trees there are none to hide. During six months of the time, at least, animal life is only traceable by the footprints of the reindeer or a fox on the snow, or by the occasional appearance of a raven, snow owl wandering above the limits of forest growth, where it has retired for the winter. For two months in midwinter the sun never rises above the horizon, and the white snow reflects only the fitful light of the moon, the stars, and the aurora borealis. Early in Febuary the sun only just peeps upon the scene for a few minutes at noon, and then retires. Day by day he prolongs his visit more and more, until February, March, April and May have passed, and continuous night have become continuous day. Early in June the sun only just touches the horison at midnight, but does not set any more for some time.

"Then comes the south wind, and often rain, and the great event of the year takes place—the ice on the great river breaks up and the blanket of snow melts away. The black earth absorbs the heat of the never-setting-sun; quietly but swiftly vegetable life awakens from its long sleep and for three months a hot summer produces a brilliant Alpine flora, like an English flower-garden run wild, and a profusion of Alpinfruit, diversified only by storms from the north which sometimes for a day or two bring cold and rain down from the Arctic Ice.

"But wonderful as is the transformation in the aspect of the vegetable world in these regions the change in animal life is far more sudden and more striking. The breaking up of the ice on the great rivers is, of course, the sensational event of the season. It is probably the grandest exhibition of stupendous power to be seen in the world. Storms at sea and hurricanes on land are grand enough in their way, but the power displayed seems to be an angry power which has to work itself into a passion to display its greatness. The silent upheaval of a gigantic river, four miles wide, and the smash-up of the six-feet-thick ice upon it at the rate of twenty square miles an hour, is, to my mind a more majestic display of power; but for all that the arrival of migratory birds, so suddenly and in such countless numbers, appeals more forcibly to the imagination perhaps because it is more mysterious.

Bridgeport, July 26.—The extensive works of the Howe sewing machine company were nearly destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $350,000; insurance, $275,000. About 4,000 hands were employed.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

Naples, July 31.—Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Lava is decending from the crater in the direction of the town of Torre del Greco at the southwest foot of the mountain. The inhabitants are fleeing to places of safety.

Emperor William has directed that the four hundredth birthday of Martin Luther be observed by all Protestant schools. The students of the universities will celebrate at Erfurt, on August 8, the entry of Luther into that town.

A Sprinfigeld Republican wants to know how to beat Butler. It is very simple. Stop skinning paupers and negroes.—*Atlanta Constitution (Dem.)*

Mr. H. C. Byers, Pottstown, Pa., says: "I cured myself of pain in the chest and indigestion by using Browns Iron Bitters."

Mrs. Gadden, of Troup, Tex., was married on Wednesday last and killed on Friday by a stroke of lightning.

——If you want to see mountains of clothing, genuine goods, latest styles, and low in prices, then wend your way to the Philad. Branch, where you buy cheaper than in Philadelphia or in any other city. This is a fact—try it, and you will be convinced as hundreds have been.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

HOW MANY MILES DO YOU DRIVE? THE
ODOMOTER
WILL TELL

This instrument is no larger than a watch. It tells the exact number of miles driven to the 1-1000th part of a mile; counts up to 1,000 miles; water and dust tight; always in order; saves horses from being over-driven; is easily attached to the wheel of a Buggy, Carriage, Sulky, Wagon, Road Cart, Sulky Plow, Reaper, Mower, or other vehicles. Invaluable to Liverymen, Pleasure Drivers, Physicians, Farmers, Surveyors, Draymen, Expressmen, Stage Owners, &c. Price only $5.00 each, one third the price of any other Odometer. When ordering give diameter of the wheel. Sent by mail on receipt of price, post paid. Address

McDONNEL ODOMOTER CO.,
2 North La Salle St., Chicago.
☞Send for Circular. 26july 2¾m.

Cards—Attorneys.

C. P. HEWES,
Attorney-at-Law.
Practices in all the Courts. Office in the Furst building, Bellefonte. 2maytf

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. febltf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte
C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower

ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

WHEAT AND GRASS
HEAT AND GRASS
PHOSPHATE
$25 PER TON.

☞This is a real Ammoniated Bone Super-phosphate which we alone produce by means of special advantages in manufacturing.

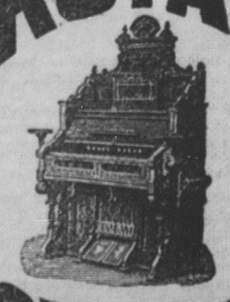
$25.00
Per ton of 2,000 Pounds. On Cars or Boat in Philadelphia. Guaranteed Analysis printed on each Bag.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. ADDRESS
BAUGH & SONS,
Sole Manufacturers
20 SO. DELAWARE AVE.
Philadelphia, Pa.
26 july 1m.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial.
28june tf

ROYAL ORGAN



Guaranteed Strictly First Class.
For Beauty of Finish, Pipe like Tone, Superiority of Action, Work and Thoroughness of Construction they stand unrivalled.
ELEGANT CATALOGUES FREE.
ADDRESS: WHITNEY ORGAN CO.,
Sole Manufacturers Royal Organs,
DETROIT, MICH.

Carpets S. & A. Loeb. Clothing.

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection of this spring's business, and get our prices for your gudance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

PENNSYLVANIA AND QUAKER CITY 1883 Lawn Mowers

Will Run More Easily, Cut Longer Grass, Cut More Smoothly, Less Liable to Obstruction, Require Less Repairs, More Easily Adjusted. And the Most Durable. IN FACT LEADS THE WORLD. EVERY MOWER WARRANTED. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
Surpass all others AND ARE THE BEST
LLOYD, SUPPLEE & WALTON
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Western Wheel Scraper Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
The Only Practical & Durable Wheeled Scrapers.
Best thing in the World for Grading Railroads, Levees & Public Roads.

Their Double Bottomed, All Steel Drag Scrapers & Railroad & Township Plow BEATS ALL OTHERS.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Send for CATALOGUES to
WESTERN WHEEL SCRAPER CO., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

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The Dominions of Flora.

The Lilac.

I feel too tired and too old
Long rambles in the woods to take.
To seek the cowslip's early gold
And search for violets in the drake;
Nor can I, as I used to, bend
My little bed of flowers to tend;
Where grew my scented pinks, to-day
The creeping witch-grass has its way.

But when my door I open wide
To breathe the warm, sweet air of spring,
The fragrance comes in like a tide,
Great purple plumes before me swing;
For looking in, close by the door,
The lilac blossoms as of yore;
The earliest flower my childhood knew
Is to the gray, worn woman true.

Dear common tree, that needs no care,
Whose root in any soil will live,
How many a dreary spot grows fair
With the spring charm their clusters give!
The narrow court-yard in the town
Knows thy sweet fragrance, and the brown,
Low, hillside farmhouse, hides its eaves
Beneath the gray-green of thy leaves.

Loosed by the south wind's gentle touch,
In perfumed showers thy blossoms fall;
Thou askest little, givest much;
Thy lavish bloom is free to all;
And even I, shut in, shut out
From all the sunny world about,
Find the first flower my childhood knew
Is to the gray, worn woman true.

The Rose.

The rose is the type of a large family of plants known as *Rosaceæ*. To this family belong our finest flower and our most valuable fruits. The apple, pear, plum, cherry, almond, quince, peach, blackberry, raspberry and strawberry all belong to this family, with many varieties of desirable flowers, besides the queen of the garden. Of the rose itself there are many species, beginning with the common dog or wild rose of the fields and woods up to the delicate china rose, the odorous damask rose of Province, which yields the fragrant and costly attar, and the delicious roses of our gardens, the hybrid or remontant, with their gorgeous color, and the moss rose with its beautiful buds. The dog rose, with its single flower, consisting of five petals, is the type of the whole family, including even the cultivated kinds, which have a great number of so-called petals, but which are really changed stamens and pistils that go to make up the double blossoms. The rose is extremely long-lived, and trees and bushes still exist in vigor which are considerably more than one hundred years old. It is propagated by seed and by all the arts known to the gardener, as by layering, by cuttings of the stem or roots, by grafting and by budding. It has been the theme of the most ancient poets and has been used to adorn the gardens of civilized man from the most remote periods. All the ancient writers upon husbandry have treated of the culture of roses. The Greek Theophrastus, and the Latins Varro, Columella, Virgil and Pliny have all written more or less fully upon this subject. The twentieth book of Pliny's "Natural History" is devoted to roses, and they are referred to in other portions of the work. The cultivation of the flower must have been quite extensive in those days; for roses were used in profusion in the ancient religious ceremonies, but, while the flowers were extensively cultivated, the art of propagating them, producing new varieties, was almost unknown. Still, while modern rose-cultivators have greatly increased the varieties and have improved the form and color of the flowers, yet all our present profusion in quantity is far less than that which the Romans produced in their gardens from the few kinds which they cultivated. So enormous was the quantity of flowers grown and used that the stories of the voluptuousness of the Sybarites, who were not satisfied with a less luxurious bed than one of rose-leaves, and used these flowers abundantly for this purpose, are not at all incredible. It is certain, however, that the Roman gardeners possessed some varieties now lost and unknown excepting in history, and which have been sought for by enterprising florists without success throughout all Italy. A kind which is said by Pliny and Virgil to have bloomed semi-annually, for instance, has not been discovered, although it has been closely searched for.

The Roman gardeners possessed the secret of forcing and retarding the blooming of their roses, and in this continued the blooming season during nearly the whole year. Florists did not want for patronage in those days, although the same complaints which we now hear of were made then about the extravagant expenditures of the Emperors and nobles of Rome.

Nero spent $10,000 of our money for roses alone for one fête, while a tenth part of the sum spent by our modern Crœsus very recently was considered a most extravagant outlay, even for an extraordinary occasion, for all the floral decorations. All the rose-houses in the world at this day could not supply the demand of ancient Rome alone.

The Greeks were the first to extract perfumes from roses, and this art was acquired by the Romans and has continued in the East to the present day, where large plantations are cultivated expressly for the production of the costly attar. The island of Rhodes was chiefly occupied by rose gardens, and its name signifies the isle of roses, Rhodon being the Greek word for rose, while medals are still in existence in cabinets of collections which were struck in Rhodes having a rose on one side and a sunflower on the other. The Moors in Spain followed the Romans in this special culture, and, if we may believe history, possessed a variety which exists now only in the imagination of the swindling flower peddlers, who offer for sale blue roses and tree strawberries. The Moorish historians mentioned rose culture as a prominent pursuit, and said: "There are roses of many colors—carnation, white, yellow and sky blue; some of the last being blue outside and yellow within." This story is, however, most likely a fiction of a reporter of those days who desired to create a sensation; for another writer states that there were only four kinds of roses—white, yellow, purple and flesh color. The Moors practiced some curious arts, such as filling hollow pipes like stems of trees with earth, and planting roses at the top, so as to form a blooming head, which, by pruning, they loaded with flowers. They may serve as a hint to modern growers, who might thus produce various ornamental and picturesque devices for the adornment of gardens and lawns. As regards the blue rose of this period it may after all be no myth, for the yellow rose then written of was not known or believed in until quite recently. So that ardent and hopeful rose-growers may still continue to grow seedlings in the expectation of gaining a fortune by means of a sky-blue rose. But though we have not a blue rose, we have a green one, which is more than the Moors had, and so modern times may justly claim to be ahead of the ancients. Everywhere in the East is the land of roses. Damascus gives us the exquisite damask rose. Cashmere, Barbary and Egypt all contribute the rose oil or essence, and in India at the present day the rose is grown in fields of hundreds of acres for the extraction of the attar. The rose fields of Bengal are described occasionally by modern writers in terms as glowing as the colors exhibited on the broad fields. Here the rose bushes are grown as trees "full fourteen feet high, laden with thousands of flowers in all states of expansion and filling the air with exquisite perfume." In the noted Valley of Cashmere the people hold a feast of roses at the most abundant season of the flowers, when they dance upon the ground, strewn with roses, amid great mounds of them, upon which they recline when weary.

At the present day roses are cultivated all over the world, but the gardens of Italy, Spain and France excel in their culture. The moist, cool climate of England favors their growth, and standard roses are grown there to perfection in many a cottager's humble garden as well as in the broad grounds of the wealthy people. In America, the rose has been too much neglected, but it is becoming more popular, partly through the enterprise of the florist and partly through the liberality of the wealthy citizens, who spend thousands of dollars for the flowers. To complain of this expenditure as a wicked waste and reckless extravagance is foolish and mistaken. If any complaint is due it is because of the possession rather than the spending of the money, for it is then scattered usefully among the laborers who have planted and tended the roses and the workmen who have built the rose-houses. Money so spent is like "the gentle rain from heaven; it blesses him who gives and him who takes." In this way a man of wealth is a mere agent for the circulation of money, for he can not enjoy a dollar of his wealth without sharing its enjoyment with some fellow-creature. This constantly increasing demand for flowers encourages their production, and thus cheapens them, and enables the florist to offer a whole dozen of rooted plants, packed, ready to go safely by mail, for a single dollar, to every person who can find the dollar, and what industrious person can not? And this business has of late years increased so enormously that there are several rose-growers who have dozens, and some more than a hundred, propagating houses, which they fill with newest varieties from the grower who make a specialty of producing seedlings and new kinds, and so spread them broadcast in the mail-bags from Oregon to Florida and from Maine to California.

There are now in cultivation hundreds of named varieties from the purest white to a deep dark crimson almost black in its velvety shading. We have even a striped rose and a pure green one, and others with shaded colors and mixed tints and pure yellows and reds with every intervening shade and mixture of colors, as saffron, dreamy yellows and whites, pinks, blush and flesh-color. A selection of a hundred varieties costing but eight dollars offers one of the most exquisite delights of the garden for a mere trifle; while in a few years, by a little pains in propagating by layers or by cuttings, a large stock may be accumulated, sufficient to plant large beds and fill the whole space around the homestead with hardy roses, which are grown as easily as a currant bush or a raspberry or grapevine. And considering the beauty and delightful fragrance of the rose and its easy culture, who would not wish to have his premises overflowing with them?—*N. Y. Times.*

Revolutionary Reminiscences.

In Frankford, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia, back of an old anti-revolutionary mansion, stands a little octagonal Summer house, to which tradition correctly points as the spot where the first Fourth of July was celebrated. On the 6th of July, 1776, after the Declaration of Independence had been signed, Thomas Jefferson and several other patriots met there to talk over the incidents of the six days just passed. Jefferson was a relative of Dr. Enoch Edwards, who owned the house, and during his stay at Philadelphia, especially while writing the famous Declaration of Independence, he frequently rode out to Frankford and spent the night with his maternal relative. There are no records to show who it was that accompanied Jefferson to Frankford on the 6th of July. The old citizens of the place say it was Benjamin Rush, Robert Treat Paine and the poet Hopkinson, of Bordentown, N. J. Dr. Enoch Edwards, who was a brother of the great theologian Jonathan Edwards, of Princeton, afterwards joined the party, and informed them that Mrs. Edwards had still some cherry wine left from last year, which he thought could be procured. In the meantime, the doctor produced the bottle that he kept "for medicinal use only," and the thirsty patriots began a free discussion of the memorable events of the most exciting week in American history. They derived no little merriment in retailing the account of Cæsar Rodney's ride of ride of eighty miles from New Castle, Delaware, on a mule, so that he might be present on the 2d of July and cast his vote. It was even asserted that the mule was so anxious to reach Philadelphia by morning that it would not stop to let Rodney get a mug of beer.

The story-telling continued long after the wine was drunk, and, unable to endure the thirst longer, Dr. Edwards borrowed Mrs. Edwards' figured pitcher and went up to the "Jolly Post Inn," which is still standing on the main street, Frankford, and procured some beer. Near the State House, at that time, stood a stable, and from it came an immense number of flies, which Jefferson then averred were British flies, on account of the way they punished the unadorned pates and thinly clad ankles of the signers. Rush declared that Franklin never looked so quizzical as when he coughed and said: "We must hang together or else most assuredly we shall hang separately for this week's work," while Hopkinson declared he didn't think Hancock had so much fun in him as when he made a great elbow flourish and signed his name to the document. "There," said he, throwing his head back and laying his quill down, "Johnny Bull can read my name without spectacles." It was long after sundown before the party adjourned.

The house in which this knot of patriots gathered was octagonal, as the Frankford people call it, "eight-square." It is of Corinthian style, elaborate workmanship, costing as much in its time as would build a modern cottage. It covers an area of eighty feet; it has a porch and eight Corinthian columns. Each side of the house measures six feet, with the porch, ten feet. Little of the original house remains, but through all the patching and renovating the original pattern has been preserved. The summer-house stands in the rear of the residence of F. K. Wamroth, which is off from the main street.

Jefferson was fond of visiting here; it afforded him a pleasant retreat from the excitement of the day. The walk that led from the back of the mansion to the little summer-house was shaded by huge Lombardy poplars, which was called by the writer of the "title deed of our liberties," the "Dark Walk." In those days the house stood close to the road, which was known as the "King's Highway," and was the common thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Bristol. The New England and New York delegations to Congress, who used this road, regarded Dr. Enoch Edwards' home as a "half-way house."

The first public observance of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was made in 1778, when a portion of the signers gathered in the Philadelphia city Tavern. The city had just been evacuated by the British, so that the rejoicing had a double significance. After the banquet the people gathered. There was speech making in the afternoon, and fireworks in the evening, the whole celebration concluding with a cold collation and the hurrahs of the people.

—Watermelon trains are as common now in Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky as peach trains will soon be in Maryland and New Jersey.

The Caterer.

Raspberries.

Raspberry Vinegar.—Place in an earthen or stoneware vessel bruised ripe raspberries and vinegar; of each two quarts. Cover and let stand for twenty-four hours; then strain and press through a fine hair sieve. To each pint of liquor add one pound of white sugar. Place on a moderate fire and stir with a wooden spatula until the sugar is entirely dissolved. Now remove from the fire and take off the scum. When cold add to each quart two ounces of proof spirits.

Concentrated Raspberry Vinegar.—Put two quarts raspberries, whole, into a jar and pour over them one quart of the best white wine or apple-cider vinegar; cork up the jar closely and let them stand to infuse for one week. Then pour all into a hair sieve and strain off the liquor. Put two quarts of fresh raspberries into a clean jar and pour the raspberry liquor over them, cork up closely and again let stand for another week, after which filter the infusion and add six pounds of the finest white pulverized sugar. Place on a moderate fire and stir until the sugar is completely dissolved. Now remove from the fire, take off the scum, and bottle. Both these vinegars, when duly diluted with water, make a most agreeable and cooling drink, and one which is peculiarly grateful in fevers.

Raspberry Syrup. — Mash four quarts of raspberries in an earthen pan; set in a warm place until fermentation commences. This fermentation, I will here say, is desirable in order to destroy the pectin or mucilage contained in the fruit, and which would cause the syrup to jelly after being bottled. Now filter the juice and add the sugar—two pounds of sugar to each pint of juice. Place on a moderate fire and stir constantly until the sugar is entirely dissolved. Then remove the scum and bottle. This syrup, like the vinegar, makes a very delicious flavor for various beverages.

Raspberry Jam.—Mash a quantity of raspberries in an earthen pan and add pulverized sugar —one of sugar to each pint of pulp. Place on the fire and stir constantly with a long-handled wooden spatula for twenty-five minutes. Then fill your glasses or jars with the warm jam, and when cold lay a piece of brandied paper, cut to suit, over the top of the fruit (this is done to prevent mold). Cover the jars tightly with paper or bladder and set away for use.

Raspberry Cream.—A quart of the richest cream will be required for one pint of raspberries; mash and rub the fruit through a fine hair sieve to extract the seeds. Boil the cream and add it to the pulp while it remains hot. Sweeten with powdered sugar to your taste. Let it become quite cold. Now raise a froth by beating with a whisk. Take off the froth with a perforated skimmer, and lay it on a hair sieve to drain. Then fill your glasses with the residue of the cream and top off each glass with froth.

Raspberry Ratafia.—To four quarts of raspberries add two quarts of proof spirits and one pound of white sugar. Infuse in a close vessel for one week. Now strain and press through a hair sieve, after which filter through a flannel bag and bottle.

Raspberry Brandy.—Mix together equal parts of mashed raspberries and brandy. Cover closely and allow to stand for twenty-four hours. Strain and press. Sweeten to taste. Flavor with cinnamon and cloves. Filter through a flannel bag, and bottle.

Currants.

Red Currant Jelly.—Free the fruit from all stalks and leaves and add to them one-fourth their weight or measure of red raspberries. Mash them all so as to crush every berry. This operation of mashing will be greatly facilitated by making the fruit scalding hot. Now pour the pulp into a flannel jelly bag to filter, placing a wooden or earthen vessel underneath to catch the juice as it trickles through. Boil the filtered juice in a bright copper preserving pan, allowing one pound of white sugar to each pint of juice: remove the scum as it forms on the surface. A very few minutes will suffice to boil this to a jelly, which may be ascertained by placing a little on a cold saucer in cold water or on ice. If it congeals in a moment it is done, but if it remains quite fluid the boiling should be continued. We will here say that the all-prevailing mistake by our housewives in making currant jelly is that they boil it too much. The flavor of currant jelly is made still more delicious by the addition to it of a fourth part of raspberry; this tones down the sharp acid of the currants.

Black Currant Jelly is made precisely as the above, except that the fruit being hard and dry, a little red currant juice must be added. In the absence of juice water may be used.

Another method of making red currant jelly is as follows: Pick the berries from the stalks into a stone jar; when you have the desired quantity cover the jar closely and set it in a large saucepan half full of cold water, place on the fire and simmer for an hour. Now pour the contents of the jar into a jelly bag and let the juice filter into an earthen pan. Be particular to avoid pressing the bag, as this forces through what would detract from the brilliant color of the jelly. Now add a pound of finely pulverized white sugar to each pint of juice. Place on the fire and stir constantly until the sugar is dissolved and the scum has risen. This scum must all be carefully removed. You have now only to fill your glasses or jars with the warm jelly, and when quite cold lay brandied papers over the surface of the jellies and cover tightly with paper or dried bladder and set away for use.

Currant Syrup.—Mash three quarts of currants and one quart raspberries together in an earthen pan. Let these stand until fermentation begins; then filter off the juice and add sugar—two pounds to each pint of juice. Now place over the fire, and stir until the sugar is entirely dissolved. Then remove from the fire, take off the scum, and bottle. This is a most exquisite flavor with which to heighten the cooling qualities of summer beverages.

Lemons.

There is no more wholesome, refreshing and grateful beverage for family use or as an offering to a friendly visitor than a well-made glass of lemonade. As commonly and hastily prepared it is often pungent, overtart, and leaves a dry, powdery taste upon the tongue. Besides, one has not always the ready fruit at hand when wanted. A little forethought and labor at the proper season, and a faithful observance of the following directions, will enable one to have a delicious beverage ready to serve the whole year round.

The midwinter months are the period of the greatest abundance, cheapness and high quality of most tropical fruits. It has long been the practice in my family to make up at that season a whole box of lemons, with the requisite number of oranges, into syrup; and so we have a full twelve months' supply for household use, as well as for visitors, and to send to invalid friends and neighbors. We call it by the name it bears in Italy and the Orient, where it is a common family beverage; in Arabic, shurbet, from shereb, to drink; Hindoo, shoorb; Italian, sorbetto; French, sorbet; English, sherbet.

Lemon Sherbet.—The best lemons come to us from Florida, and the next in quality from Palermo, in Sicily. Choose those having a thin, smooth skin, large and solid, in preference to thick, rough-skinned ones, which are almost sure to prove spongy and dry. Select from those that have never been unwrapped, wash them lightly in cold water, wipe dry, wrap in clean, soft paper and keep in a cool, dry place. This treatment removes any stale flavor communicated by decaying fruit or the odor of the box. The best oranges for this purpose are those from Jamaica, and next the Floridas. Buy them, like the lemons, in their original wrappers; wash and repack in like manner.

The materials and proportions for the syrup are as follows: Three pints lemon juice, one pint orange juice and six pounds granulated sugar. This will require about three dozen lemons and a half dozen oranges, all of large size. With a fine grater rub off the thin yellow rind of the fruit, but none of the white; the lemons and oranges separately, of course. Mix the gratings well with four times their weight of pulverized white sugar and put into bottles, which keep corked when not in use. You have thus two excellent, pure, ever-ready flavorings for cakes, pies, puddings, blanc-manges, ices, and whatever else you like.

Now pare off the white rind, scraping it clean down to the pulp. Cut the fruit in half, pick out all the seeds, squeeze out the juice with a wooden squeezer and strain it as fine as possible through a flannel jelly-bag. Measure it, add to each quart of the mixed juices three pounds of sugar; stir it until it is a perfectly clear syrup, pour into wide-mouthed bottles or jars, brimful, and keep in a dark, cool place until they are clear and free from specks; carefully remove the scum, cover tightly and keep in a cool cellar or in an ice-chest. Thus made the syrup will retain its freshness for any length of time. The above recipe should yield about four quarts, or sufficient for about sixty glasses of very rich sherbet. It may be may be mixed either with ice-water as a cooling drink, or with hot water as a night-cap. Made in the large way the last trial by the writer was as follows: One box lemons, 300 large and fine; 50 oranges; yield, 12 quarts lemon juice; yield, four quarts orange juice; add 48 pounds of sugar; product, 30 quarts syrup. It is always welcome and popular at ladies' Fairs, especially when served by a pretty "Rebecca at the Well," in turban and flowing robes, with a rockery, ferns and a never failing bowl of sherbet at her side. If you desire to give it an Oriental, Arabian Nights' flavor, add to each quart a teaspoonful of rose water or orange flower water, to your taste.

All this may seem a needless amount of labor but it is amply repaid by the superior yield and quality of the syrup. The seeds are bitter, and if any are crushed in the squeezer, or remain a short time in the juice, they impart their flavor to it. So of the peel; if the fruit is pressed without removing it the juice is embittered by it; moreover, it absorbs a portion of the juice and so causes waste. Lastly, the oil of the rind, or zest, tends to cause fermentation in the syrup and prevents its keeping. When made for immediate use a small portion of the zest may be mixed in but not when intended for long keeping.

A pleasant mixed beverage is made by adding to the syrup an equal portion of raspberry sherbert, five quarts scarlet raspberries, two quarts wine-vinegar and eight pounds granulated sugar. Gently mash the berries, put them into a porcelain-lined kettle, add the vinegar and stir three times a day for a week, keeping the kettle well covered meanwhile. Strain through a close flannel cloth. Mix one pound of the sugar with the seed pulp, work it well and strain. Put all the syrup together into the kettle, add the rest of the sugar, boil and skim till the scum no longer forms, then bottle while still hot, and seal. It is diluted with cold water and drunk like the lemon sherbert.

A delicious sauce for waffles, muffins and all kinds of hot pancakes is the lemon butter. One pound pulverized sugar, one-fourth pound butter, six yolks of eggs, well beaten; four whites of egg, whipped to a stiff froth; three lemons, the juice; two lemons, the rind thinly grated. Melt the butter and rub it with the sugar to a smooth cream. Mix the whites and yolks with the juice of the three lemons and the grated rind of two of them, and beat to a smooth paste; then mix the whole, put it into an enameled saucepan and boil twenty minutes, stirring well to prevent scorching. Pour into jelly tumblers and keep tightly covered.

Orange butter is made in like manner.

Mrs. Langtry on American Beauty.

The *Herald* has a column interview with Mrs. Langtry respecting her American tour, her plans for the future, and her impressions of the ladies of this country. Not much interest will be felt by our readers in Mrs. Langtry's experience or purposes, but the ladies, no doubt, will be pleased to read what the foreign beauty has to say of their personal appearance and taste in dress. This part of the interview is given as follows:

"In the first place, I think American women have very pretty faces, so bright and winning. One sees more pretty faces here than in England. Then I think they have beautiful hair and very pretty hands and feet." "And their figures?" "Well, I must take the liberty to say that I think their figures are generally bad. The American standard of figure is altogether too plump to please me." "Whom do you consider the most beautiful American woman you have seen?" "Mary Anderson, decidedly." "Mary Aderson is not over plump." "She is not. I should have said that the over plumpness I spoke of refers principally to the married beauties I have seen." "In which town did you see the prettiest women?" "In Baltimore. It struck me that every woman there was a beauty. And I think that Baltimore was the only town that did not boast of its native beauties." "Do you admire the dress of American woman?" "I cannot say candidly that I do; on the whole, I think they dress too smartly on the street and too simply for theater. I think they mix their colors badly and have too many bows and ends on their dresses. To my taste a woman cannot be too simply dressed for the street. A dress of simple, neutral tints pleases me best. I saw a woman on the street the other day wearing a grey ulster, a blue dress and scarlet kid gloves. Just think of that!" and Mrs Langtry almost shuddered at the thought of scarlet gloves, "and also she had a *bouquet de corsage* of daffodils. That was rather a gay mixture of colors, was it not?"

Fish and Thirst.

Mr. M. D. Conway, writing from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* about the Fisheries Exhibition, says: I judge by the appearance of the "American bar" that the United States understand the close connection between fish and thirst. A large framed poster gives in detail the names of ninety-four different kinds of American drinks. The fact that the war is ended and the Union restored is delicately shown in the three 18 penny "long drinks," respectively called "Stonewall Jackson," "President Lincoln" and "General Grant," placed side by side. It will be interesting, perhaps, to your teetotal readers to know that small placards are widely distributed with the names of these ninety-four drinks printed on a brilliant background of stars and stripes.

Little Patty.

"Aunt Cindy is growing worse every day," soliloquized Squire Berrian, drawing his eyebrows together in a perplexed frown. "I must really write to Sister Jane and see if she cannot spare one of the girls to come and keep house for me. The very idea! It's a wonder I never thought of that before. The girls must be all grown up by this time, and married, perhaps, some of them. Even little Patty, the youngest of all, is a woman grown, and a good housekeeper, I'll be bound, or she would be no daughter of Jane's. As for hiring a housekeeper, I've had enough of that—going off without a moment's warning, and leaving me to the tender mercies of old aunt Cindy. However, I must write to Jane at once, for I shall certainly commit suicide, or go demented, if this state of anarchy continues much longer."

Having supplemented his request with the offer of a liberal salary, Squire Berrian received a prompt answer form Sister Jane.

"Phronie, the eldest girl, was married," she wrote. And Cyrena, the second, was engaged and was making preparations for her own wedding. Roxie had been sick, and could not leave home at present, but Patty, the youngest, might go and keep house for her uncle. And Patty is the best housekeeper of the lot," concluded Sister Jane.

"I'm glad it's Patty, after all," mused the squire, as he drove down to the station to bring her out, "though I haven't seen her since she was nine years old.

"That's twelve years ago. Bless me, how time flies! Is it possible I shall be forty years on my next birthday?"

It was possible certainly, for it was a fact.

But nevertheless the forty years must have dealt kindly with the squire, for his firm erect figure, his raven hair, and clear piercing grey-black eyes might have belonged to a much younger man.

"And so this is little Patty," he said, casting a pleased glance at the tall slender girl who stood before him in her pretty traveling suit, her fair, rounded cheeks dimpled with smiles and blushes.

"And you are going to be my little housekeeper, and order Aunt Cindy around, and take care of your old uncle generally, Patty?" said the squire, as they drove home over the grassy road behind a span of sleek prancing bays.

"Yes, uncle" said Patty, demurely, dropping her golden eyelashes over a pair of the bluest eyes Squire Berrian had ever seen.

"How bashful she is," he thought. "Not at all like Sister Jane. I never knew her to be bashful in my life."

Bashful or not, Patty proved an excellent housekeeper, and her uncle never ceased congratulating himself on obtaining such a treasure.

"I don't know what I should do without you now, Patty," he said.

"I am just beginning to know what a home should be. I hope you won't be getting married and going to keep house for some other fellow," he added, half in jest.

"Oh, no indeed!" promised Patty, blushing at the very thought.

"The child is as timid as a wood thrush," thought the squire.

They were seated in the vine-wreathed porch, on the shady side of the brown old farmhouse.

The squire sat tilted back in his easy, split-bottomed chair, lazily fanning himself with his broad-brimmed hat, while Patty, with a stray gleam of sunshine flecking her golden braids, rocked back and forth in a low sewing-chair, some bits of scarlet needlework in her lap.

"Good evening, Squire Berrian. I didn't suppose you would be home this time of day."

Patty winced at the shrill, sharp tones of Miss Prudence Ketchum, whose angular figure suddenly loomed upon the porch before them.

Miss Prudence cast a sharp, scrutinizing glance at Patty, then turned, with a melting smile towards the squire.

"I have heard that my second cousin, Patty Crampton, was keeping house for you," she explained; "so I made bold to run over and see her this afternoon. I've been visiting at my sister's over on Muddy, and just got back to-day and heard Patty was here. The dear child must be home-sick, so far away from her folks."

"She must speak for herself," said the squire, placing a chair for Miss Prudence Ketchum.

"But where is she?" demanded the visitor.

"Why here," said the squire.

"I thought you were acquainted, as she is your cousin, you say."

"That?"

"Yes," he said.

The very ruffles on Miss Ketchum's lilac sun-bonnet shook with severity and righteous indignation as she cast a withering glance at Patty.

"Squire Berrian, that's no more Patty Crampton than you are!

"You've been imposed on."

"Then who is she?" demanded the squire.

Miss Ketchum tossed up her head and untied her bonnet-string in her excitement.

"Who is she? An impostor, of course! Who else could she be?"

"Miss Prudence," said the squire, sternly, "there is a mystery here which I will unravel if you will give me the opportunity. Whatever Patty's motive was, it was a good one, I am sure."

"Oh, indeed!" snapped Miss Prudence Ketchum. "It's very easy for some folks to be imposed on by a doll-baby face and a lot of yellow hair! But I thank my stars I never imposed on anybody in my life."

"I don't doubt it," said the squire grimly, while Miss Prudence, mortally offended, whisked out of the gate, shutting it behind her with a sharp click, like the sound of a steel trap.

"Now, Patty, explain everything to me. You can do so, I am sure," he said, in a kind voice.

"Yes," said the supposed Patty, with brimming eyes and blushing cheeks, "I can explain it. I—I am a—an impostor, as—as she said. I was at Mrs. Crampton's," she went on, choking back a sob, "when they got your letter—and seemed as if none of the girls would go to keep house for you, and I wanted a situation very much indeed; but of course I could not come only as—as—as——"

"As my niece," said the squire, gravely, "of course."

"It was Mrs. Crampton herself who first thought of it, and she said it would be no harm at all; and I looked a little like your niece, and so——"

"And so they persuaded you to personate Patty, and be my little housekeeper," said the squire. "Very good, indeed! I am quite satisfied.

"But I can't stay any longer," sobbed Patty. And I don't know what to do. I can't do anything but keep house," she said.

"And I cannot give you up my little housekeeper," said the squire. "So, Patty—I must call you Patty, you see—since you are no longer my niece, will you be my wife?"

And Patty dried her tears, blushed rosier that ever, and said she would.

"And do you know," she said, "my name really is Patty, after all—Patty Darling!"

"Then it always will be Patty Darling, even when you are Mrs. Allen Berrian."

* * * * * * *

"Well, I never heard the beat of that in my born days," grumbled Miss Prudence Ketchum, when she heard of the wedding. I saw that girl was a sly artful piece the minute I set eyes on her, so I ain't surprised that she fooled the squire into marrying her. But to think Jane Crampton should have come all that distance to superintend the wedding, beats me. Jane will never come half that distance to help at my wedding, and me her own husband's cousin too."

Miss Prudence must have been a true prophet, for Jane never did come to her wedding.

In fact, Miss Prudence never had any wedding for her to come to.

Married Folks Would be Happier

If home trials were never told to neighbors.

If they kissed and made up after every quarrel.

If household expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be as agreeable as in courtship days.

If they would try to be a support and comfort to each other.

If each remembered the other was a human being, not an angel.

If women were as kind to their husbands as they are to their lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of summer.

If both remembered that they were married for worse as well as better.

If men were as thoughtful of their wifes as they are of their sweethearts.

If there were fewer silk and velvet street costumes and more plain, tidy house dresses.

If there were fewer "please, darlings," in public and more common manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they go along, and not degenerate into mere toiling machines. Recreation is necessary to keep the heart in its place, and to get along without it is a big mistake.

An illustrious record of long and faithful services is the brief summary of the life of a Georgia clergyman. For nearly half a century the Rev. Henry Crawford Tucker expounded the tenets of the Christian religion, and zealously performed the duties of his sacred office without receiving one dollar in return for his protracted labors.

We walk upon the verge of two worlds; at our feet lies the very grave that awaits us.

Items.

It is the judgment of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* that the Northern red raspberries surpass the strawberry in delicacy and flavor. The absence of asparagus in many portions of the South is lamented by the *Chronicle*.

The Princess Isabella, of Bavaria, recently married to the Duke of Genoa, is described as looking like a wax statue, without a particle of color in the face, rich auburn hair, large, dark, wistful eyes, and the figure of a Juno. She is very timid and retiring, and even her smile is tinged with sadness.

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, and Generals Barnett, McCook and Cist, will visit Washington next week to select a site for the Army of the Cumberland's statue of Garfield. Mr. Ward wants to know what sort of a place the monument will stand in before he designs it.

Mr. Samuel Woodward, who died recently at Pueblo, Colorado, was a native of Philadelphia, and a son of Samuel Woodward, deceased, who was a well known tobacco merchant of Philadelphia. After the war he settled at Salt Lake City, where he became interested in the Overland Stage Company. He was a prominent Mason and member of the Episcopal Church, and much respected citizen of that place.

Beruini's Towers on the Pantheon at Rome have been taken down—a fate that ought to have overtaken them immediately after they were put up. It is further announced that the iron railing with which Pope Clement IX closed up the intercolumniations of the portico have been removed, and that the esthetic appearance of the portico has thus been greatly improved. The new square that is to be laid out in front of the Pantheon will be 328 feet long and 175 feet wide. This is a scheme that involves the destruction of private property to the amount two millions of lire.

H. D. Cosgrove of San Francisco, has offered the City of Buffalo a monumental drinking fountain, to cost $8000.

A recent cyclone in Berkeley county, South Carolina, ravaged the De Vaux family burying ground at Belle Isle, where rest the remains of General Francis Marion. Some years ago a tree fell upon and broke the marble slab which, resting upon a brick structure, covers Marion's tomb; and the cyclone brought down another huge hickory tree upon it, reducing the whole monument to a heap of ruins. The epitaph can never again be deciphered upon the marble. It read as follows: "Sacred to the memory of Brigadier General Francis Marion, who departed this life on the 27th of February, 1795, in the 63d year of his age. History will record his worth, and rising generations will embalm his memory as one of the most distinguished patriots and heroes of the American Revolution, which elevated his native country to honor and independence, and secured to her the blessings of liberty and peace. This tribute of veneration and gratitude is erected in commemoration of the noble and disinterested virtues of the citizen and the gallant exploits of the soldier, who lived without fear and died without reproach."

Some interesting statistics bearing on capital punishment have been published in Berlin. Between the years of 1864 and 1808, 218 persons were condemned in Germany to decapitation, and of these 26 only were executed. Between 1808 and 1878 no fewer than 428 were condemned, but in no case was the sentence carried out. In the year 1878, however, Hodel was executed for his attempt on the Emperor, but in 1879 and 1880 there were no executions. Since 1881 there has been only three. The German executioner is named Krantz, and he has four assistants, who are paid by the State. It is their duty to divest the culprit of his outer clothing, and then to bind him with leather thongs to the block. It is said to be a boast with Krantz that he wields his axe so cleverly that he always severs the head from the body at the first stroke.

Facts and Fancies.

A correspondent of the *Tropical Agriculturist* says, regarding the destruction of ants: "Take a white China plate and spread a thin covering of common lard over it. Place it on the shelf or any place infested by the troublesome insects. You will be pleased with the result. Stirring up every morning will be all that is needed to set the trap again."

—Ah You, the prettiest Chinese girl ever brought to this country, has married an Englishman in San Francisco.

—Milwaukee consumes more beer per capita than any place in the country, and the suicide rate there is double that of any other city. Query?

—The Vanderbilt party claim that their new line—the Southern Pennsylvania—will be 12 miles shorter than any other line between New York and Chicago.

—Mrs. Garfield has given the horse that General Garfield rode at the battle of Chickamauga, to O. C. More, of Kent, who assisted the general to mount it the first time he rode it, it being an unbroken colt.

—England still has 1,000,000 paupers, notwithstanding her recent exports to America.

—The Pennsylvania hay crop is very large this year and the wheat crop is heavier than for a long time.

—The Trade Dollar excitement is abating.

—Two male descendants of Martin Luther are now living in an obscure village in Thuringia, one is a carpenter and the other a theological student.

—Ellen M. Gifford, of Boston, has given $20,000 for a summer home for dogs, cats and birds.

—A justice's court in Seneca county, N. Y., has decided that a barbed wire fence is insufficient, illegal and dangerous, and therefore a private nuisance, which any party aggrieved has a right to abate.

A NUMBER of cases of leprosy have been discovered by San Francisco physicians among boys of the hoodlum class in that city.

THE Sugar Beet industry does not appear to thrive in this country, and the manufactory in Delaware will probably close for want of beets to keep it running. Our farmers do not appear to take very kindly to the cultivation of this root. It would pay them to do so.

The Decay of Building Stone

Is a matter in which the whole country is interested, and especially in a region, where many new buildings are constantly going up, and very generally of stone.

We ask attention to the matter and collate for the information of the general reader and the builder the statements below, from a recent address of Prof. A. A. Julien of Columbia College, N. Y., made before the New York Academy of Sciences. The effect of weathering on building stone has received less attention in modern times than it deserves. Few modern buildings will last 1000 years, many of them go before their own architects are dead. The weather produces differing effects on stone in town and country. Marble suffers from three causes: it dissolves on the outside and is washed away, it undergoes internal disintegration, it also bends and cracks, as found by Prof. Geikie, who has made a study of the effects of weather on tombstones in Scotch graveyards. Some architects call brown stone "gingerbread houses." This stone adds nothing to strength in the usual *veneered* house and in blocks exfoliates and corners wear off in twenty to sixty years. Lockport limestone sometimes shows signs of decay in ten years. Lenox Library begun to decay before it was finished. The life of granite depends on climate. An obelisk that stood for forty centuries in Egypt, after removed to Paris, was full of cracks in forty years. What the fate of that in Central Park, New York, will be, can only be conjectured.

Nova Scotia and Ohio sandstone soon become stained and streaked, and marble crumbles on the surface and can be scraped off.

The enemies of building stone are of three kinds—chemical, mechanical and organic.

Chemical agents are the acids which dissolve carbonates, such as sulphurous and sulphuric, from combustion and from decay of organic matter; carbonic acid from the air, nitric acid in summer showers, carbonic and hippuric acids in rain water, and hydrochloric acid is always present near the sea.

The mechanical agents are frost—the action of wind carrying sand, crystallization by efflorescence and pressure—and fire; organic agents are vegetation on land, and marine animals in water, and in such places as New York lichens and conferva.

The influence of liquids in cavities, and as water of hydration. Mica in stone is an element of weakness, and porosity enables frost to penetrate deeply as seen in the lintels and door steps of brownstone houses.

The means of preservation are: 1st, selection—no quarry is so good that all are to be used; 2d, seasoning—Wren allowed stones to lie three years on the sea beach; 3d, position, in regard to lamination,—stone should lie on its natural bed; 4th, shape of the projections; 5th, artificial protection, such as paints and oils. The best protection, for limestone is water-glass. For sandstone it should be mixed with boric or calcic chlorides; if oil is used it prevents the use of water-glass ever after.

Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.

A fire at Little Falls, N. Y., destroyed the planing mills of West & Co., the lumber-yard of William H. Waters and the works of the Warrior Moving Machine Company. Total loss, $26,000.

"Alleged."

Few words are commoner in the language of the newspapers than the word "alleged." To allege anything, if the old meaning be good, is to affirm it with the exactness of a despatch. But the participle of this verb has found new service. Whenever any doubt is felt than a murder is a murder, the deed is softened to an "alleged" murder. Whenever a man loses his watch and his senses, and cannot tell exactly how they went, the lamentable occurrence is chronicled as an "alleged" robbery. According to these new linguistic lights an allegation means a guess. "Phenomenon" applied to something wonderful and abnormal is a common instance of high-flown vulgarity, much in the mouths and on the pens of persons who can hardly have compassed the truth that a shower of rain is just as positively a phenomenon as a shower of frogs, a calf with six legs, Miss Crummles, or an enormous gooseberry. "Immense" is an adjective seldom used but in such a manner as to confute its own meaning. Thus, in an account of some discovery beneath an ancient ruin, it was said that skeletons of great size were found, one of them being of the "immense length of 7 feet 10 inches." If the length of this skeleton was really 7 feet 10 inches, or 10 feet 7 inches, how could it have been "immense?" So, too, we read of walls of "immense" thickness, and pumpkins of "immense" girth. Are there, then, no foot-rules or measuring tapes to reduce these immensities? A "conflagration" is not the burning of one house; it is the meeting of flames, as when a street, town, or village is fired in several places. "Culminate" is a verb incorrectly used, unless in respect of something which has reached the limit of its possible height. When, therefore, the career of a wrongdoer is said to "culminate" in the lowest depths of degradation, the term is misapplied, even to being turned upside down. So is the term "assiduous" when employed to strengthen the idea of perserverance, if the particular kind of perserverance intimated be locomotive and not sedentary. So, too, is "preposterous," unless clearly denoting the figure which homely rhetoric describes as "putting the cart before the horse."

The Medical Value of Vegetables.

On the authority of the *Medical Record*, asparagus is a strong diuretic, and forms part of the cure for rheumatic patients at such health resorts as Aix-les-Bains. Sorrel is cooling, and forms the staple of that soupe aux herbes which a French lady will order for herself after a long and tiring journey. Carrots, as containing a quantity of sugar, are avoided by some people, while others complain of them as indigestible. With regard to the latter accusation, it may be remarked, in passing, that it is the yellow core of the carrot that is difficult of digestion, the outer, a red layer, is tender enough.

In Savoy, the peasants have recourse to an infusion of carrots as a specific for jaundice. The large sweet onion is very rich in those alkaline elements which counteract the poison of rheumatic gout. If slowly stewed in weak broth, and eaten with a little Nepaul pepper, it will be found to be an admirable article of diet for patients of studious and sedentary habits. The stalks of cauliflower have the same sort of value, only too often the stalk of a cauliflower is so ill-boiled and unpalatable that few persons would thank you for proposing to them to make part of their meal consist of so uninviting an article.

Turnips, in the same way, are often thought to be indigestible, and better suited for cows and sheep than for delicate people; but here the fault lies with the cook quite as much as with the root. The cook boils the turnips badly, and then pours some butter over it, and the eater of such a dish is sure to be the worse for it. Try a better way. What shall be said about our lettuces? The plant has a slight narcotic action, of which a French old woman, like a French doctor, well knows the value, and when properly cooked is really very easy of digestion. —*Scientific American.*

The Rope Cure for Pawing Horses.

The habit of pawing can be overcome in most cases by lifting the foot and holding it up for a while each time the horse begins to paw. To give the horse his first lesson, put on an old harness, buckle a strap around each of the forward fetlocks, attach a small rope five or six feet long to each strap, pass the ropes through rings or loops on the top of the saddle, take the horse to a soft, smooth spot so that he will not turn, take up one forward foot and hold it up for some ten or fifteen minutes by making the rope fast at the ring on the saddle. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that standing on three legs is tiresome and disagreeable work; and also to teach him that his foot is held by a superior power, and that he can not put it down without the consent of that power. For him to get these ideas he needs to stand long enough to get tired of it, and needs to do his best to get his foot free before he can realize that it is impossible for him to free it. Having given this lesson put the horse in the place where he is in the habit of doing the most pawing, and when he lifts either foot, take that foot up by pulling on the rope attached to it, and hold it for a short time only. The object of this lesson is to teach the horse that it is when and only when he lifts his foot to paw that the control of it is taken from him. When he learns this he will probably stop the practice; but for him to get this idea the foot must be taken and held long enough for him to realize that it is held every time he attempts to paw. In this, as in all teaching and all disciplinary work, the teacher and governor needs a good supply of patience and perseverance.

Breaking the Old Man's Will.

Old man Gubbett died only last week. He willed all his goods, chattels and effects to his housekeeper, leaving Jim, his nephew and next of kin, only his blessing.

Jim consulted a lawyer about the possibility of success in contesting the will of his uncle.

"Counselor, I've come to see you 'bout busting my uncle's will," explained Jim.

"On what grounds?" asked the lawyer. "Did he have two witnesses and explain that the paper was his last will, and request them to sign?"

"Yes, sir, he did; but hang me if I'd signed if I'd a knowed that he was goin' to leave me out in the cold. Not me!"

"You did not have to know that; it seems we can't work against the formality. Was he of sound and disposing mind, or, in other words, was he so peculiar that a jury of twelve sensible men would regard him as incapable of making a will?"

"I think he was," answered Jim, feeling reassured.

"Now tell me what makes you think so. Try and recollect anything he did that would warrant us in regarding him as crazy."

"In the first place, he allers paid his debts right up to the handle. Never disputed the bills when he knowed they was right and save a dollar here and there. I think that oughter be against a man, don't you?"

"Yes, it shows a want of foresight. We might call it unbusiness-like and rash. I'll put that down. Give me a few more instances like that and you'll have your uncle's money."

"Well, let's see. What would you say to a man that bought a paper every mornin' when he could have borrowed Dime's on the top fl or walkin' just for up for it? It strikes me that a man that'd sooner buy than borrer is clean gone."

"I fully agree with you. So would my judge or jury, Mr. Gubbett, you ought to be a lawyer."

"I don't 'spect you'd say a man that was a ridin' on a Third avenue car and the conductor forgot to collect his fare and bimeby in gettin' out han' it over to the conductor—I don't 'spect you'd say sich a man was a born statesman, would you?"

"Who would be guilty of such a crazy act?"

"Why, my uncle done that very thing. I was a lookin' at him doin' it."

"Mr. Gubbett, since the beginning of the world there hasn't been such another foolish man as your uncle. He was a spendthrift. He should have had a committee to take charge of his estate. Now tell, had he strange religious opinions such as would render him incapable of making a valid will?"

"Yes, he had. Though he was one of the richest men in the church, I never heard him makin' long prayers. He never tried to run the preacher or the congregation. But the foolishest thing he done was to refuse to have his name on a stain-glass window that he gave to the church. Refused point blank."

"That will do, Mr. Gubbett. 'Tis as plain as day your uncle was a lunatic. Not try to run the pastor, refuse to parade his name before the whole congregation. Yes, sir, your uncle was looney."

"Counselor, let me tell you another thing he done just before he died. It seems he once borrowed ten dollars from a man in Vermont twenty years ago, I think. Well, he forget all about it until after his will was made, and hang me if he didn't say that he wanted that man paid the ten dollars with legal interest. He had forgot or he'd paid it himself."

"Enough, enough, Mr. Gubbett. A man that would pay an outlawed debt has not the shadow of a chance of having his will upheld. I never yet heard of a man so crazy in all my professional life. That'll do. Come on Monday, and I'll file allegations against his will."

"Good day, Counselor."

"Good day, Mr. Gubbett."—*N. Y. World.*

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 9, 1883.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

——Weather has been fine this week, but cool evenings and mornings.

——Some lively snake stories were told in the post-office 'tother night.

——Dr. Alexender's residence is fast looming into elegance.

——Gen. Fisher, son of Rev. P. Fisher, dec'd was noticed in our town on Tuesday.

——Our farmers are busy with the oats crop, which is a large one.

——The Spring Mills, select school has opened under favorable auspices.

——Mrs. Willow, whose severe illness we mentioned in our last, is improving again.

——We are glad to notice that Pealer & Long at Spring Mills are doing such a thriving business in the merchandise trade.

——Mr. Spiglemyer, one of Spring Mills' live business men, and his daughter Gertie illumined the REPORTER sanctum an hour with their presence on Tuesday.

——Rev. Landis has resigned the pastorate of the Rebersburg charge. He has received a call from the Adamsburg charge in Snyder county.

——The organ heretofore used by the Luth. S. S. of this place, was donated to the school by the owner, J. W. Wolf. The indebtedness of the school, consequent upon the late improvement, was also "wiped out" at same time.

——Mr. Emanual Smith, of this town, while on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. Howard Homan, at Aaronsburg, on Saturday, seems to have taken a severe paralytic stroke prostrating him and rendering him speechless.

——The telegrapher's strike still continues and the lightning slingers stand out for better pay all the time, business in the large cities has been interfered with somewhat, but still all families keep on getting their groceries at Sechlers, which is the best place for such goods when you want them pure and fresh.

——The new store building of Dinges & Vonada, at Coburn, is up and under roof, and will be opened about Sept. 15, with a new stock of general merchandise larger, finer, and cheaper than ever known in that locality before. Hold up until the new stock of this enterprising firm arrives, if you can, and get the benefits of great special bargains in all kinds of merchandise.

——The Mountain Union Sunday School in Gregg township will hold its annual picnic in John Grove's woods near the residence of Benjamin Ripka, where it was last year, on Saturday August 25th. The George's Valley Union School, Locust Grove Evangelical School, Liberty Union School and Paradise Evangelical School are expected to be present. The Millheim Cornet Band has been engaged. Rev. Benj. Hengst will deliver the address.

——The people in the vicinity of Coburn will find the new store of Dinges & Vonada first class in every respect. They keep a general assortment and offer bargains that can not be excelled. They are capital young men, of known honesty, and deserve encouragement. They are in constant receipt of new goods and keep up with the times and styles.

——Can any one give us the whereabouts of J. S. Reed, formerly of Neff's Mills, Pa., as we have information of interest for him. 3t.

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

JOB PRINTING.—Having added some new founts of job-type to our office, and a lot of stationery at low prices, we can furnish 1000 printed envelopes at $1.75; ruled bill heads at $3.40 per 1000, and letter heads at same low rates, for cash.

Envelopes and bill-heads printed at 50cts to $1 per 1000 when persons find their own paper.

Mrs. Margaret Breakmaker, Mechanicsburg, Pa. says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and have been greatly benefited.

——Grand Art entertainment of beautiful scenes and places of interest throughout the world embracing 500 handsome paintings, including 60 fine paintings showing the chief acts and actors in the Assassination of President Garfield, from his inauguration, death and burial, trial, conviction and execution of the assassin Guiteau, &c. Also the assassination of Lincoln, &c., and comprising interesting natural scenery, impressive Bible views, wonderful, mechanical, movbale, scientific comic amusing scenes. The whole forming one of the most intellectual, pleasing and instructive entertainments ever given in this vicinity. Will exhibit in the school house on Friday eve., Aug. 17, 1883, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15 cts. Children under 12, 10 cts.

MADISONBURG ITEMS.

E. S. Shafer, so far takes the cake for wheat raising: after measuring the grain and land upon which it grew, it yielded a fraction less than 52 bushels per acre. The wheat is known as a variety of the Fultz—Hurrah for Brush valley! trot out Kansas or any other western state. Madisonburg also claims the prize on large onions; Mrs. T. F. Moyer raised in her garden an onion of the white silver skin variety, which weighed 14 ounces and measured 13¼ inches in circumference; now let us hear from anothbunch of onion tops—the seed from which the onion was raised came from the Agricultural Department through the courtesy of Hon. A. G. Curtin. Spring chickens are in the market, but we can't reach them; thirty five cents for a lump of poultry the size of your fist is too precious for hucksters to fool with. B. W. Royer has lost another valuable horse. Ben seems to have poor luck with horses. Miss Macie Reber has again returned to her home. She had been visiting her parents and some friends in Milton. Macie reports a splendid trip.

The Lutheran Sunday school will picnic some time in August. Quite a great deal of grain here about sprouted on the stocks on account of the wet weather. John Roush has improved sufficiently to be able to set up again. Mrs. Samuel B. Shafer has been very poorly for the past week. She is improving slowly.

Blessed is he that seileth his poultry to A. E. Shafer, for his days shall be long in the land and the buzzing of the patent right vender and the enchanting song of the lightning rod peddler shall fall powerless on his ear. Among the visitors in our valley since the last issue we noticed Miss Carie Housel from Lewisburg and Miss Macie Reber, of Milton, all of whom are the guests of T. F. Moyer. We are sorry to hear that our friend L. B. Stover, of near Woodward, is going to leave; by what we can understand he is going to Kansas in spring. No doubt he will make his fortune there as a farmer. X

JOHN POWERS & SON.

For some weeks past we have been busily engaged in improving and enlarging our store room, in order to give us more room and furnish us with greater facilities in storing our large stock of boots and shoes, and as that is now accomplished, we can say without danger of contradiction, that at present we are offering to the public the largest stock of boots and shoes to be found in central Pennsylvania. We are continually asked the question, Wasn't your room large enough and why do you carry such a large assortment of goods. Our room was not large enough and our reason for holding such an extensive stock is that we desire to meet the wants of our customers. Our stock is complete in every detail—and we are assured that the people of Centre Co. would do well to call on us and judge for themselves. We have prices to suit the pockets of all, and as for the goods themselves, none better can be found. It is our intention to keep the people of Pennsvalley and throughout the county booked in the boot and shoe line by means of your paper this fall. A visit to our establishment will amply repay you in every way,

JOHN POWERS & SON.

PERSONAL.

——Rev. Dr. Wagner, a Ref. minister of Allentown, spent an hour in our sanctum, last Saturday. We found him very pleasant and genial in conversation. He is a relative of the Wagners in this neighborhood, and with his family is spending a vacation among his friends. On Friday in company with the families of D. K. Geiss, Jacob Wagner and Michael Hess, visited the cave near this place, which he thinks is charmingly beautiful.

——Rev. Kreider Evans, of Pottstown, Pa., preached an interesting sermon in the Ref. church, on last Sabbath evening. He is a son of James Evans of Spring Mills, and was on a short visit to the paternal fireside.

——Our whilom townsman, Mr. Alex. Shannon, of Lena, Ill., has been back in his native county for some time, looking hale and hearty. Alec. is General Ag't for a Masonic Life Ins. Co., which has its headquarters at Chicago. He intends doing business in our state, for the present, and has thus far met with good success. He favored the REPORTER with a call.

——Jasp. Wolf, one of Miles twp's. sturdy farmers, popped into our sanctum; he informs us of large crops down there.

——Dr. George Meyer, of Mercer county is paying his native valley a visit, and gave the REPORTER a call. The Dr. is a son John Meyer, dec'd, of Haines, and we are pleased to learn has got into a large and paying practice in Mercer county.

——Mr. Chas. J. Stam, of Harris called, in our sanctum. He reports grain crop good, but apples will not be plenty up there.

——Michael Hess and lady of Harris, called in to see the REPORTER and the modus operandi of printing.

——Dr. Runkle, of Philad., son of Judge Runkle, dec'd is here on a visit and in company with one of his brothers favored the REPORTER with a call.

——Camp's furniture is gaining in reputation wherever used. He puts out first class goods, and at very low prices. Mr. Camp always deals on the square with all. Give him a call, at least before purchasing elsewhere.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

apr26tf

FIDELITY.

My name is Mrs. Ellis, sir,
Milwaukee is my home,
And you must not be jealour, sir,
Because I no more roam
In search of cures for that which would
Have brought me to the tomb,
Which I could not have long withstood,
The falling of the womb!—*Peruna.*

The Legislature is still in session but no apportionment.

NOTICE.—On Sunday last a man came to the residence of the undersigned near Rebersburg, on horseback, saying he was from McVeytown, stopping over for dinner, then left for Sugar valley, saying he intended purchasing horses. On Monday morning the horse with a new team saddle and bridle, returned riderless to my place. The horse is a bay about 6 years old, right hind foot white. The owner is requested to come for his property and pay costs.

2aug3t JASP. R. WOLF.

——A great many of the farmers in this vicinity are threshing their crops with steam threshers. No doubt it is an improvement over the use of horse power and will soon take its place. From two to three bushels of coal are consumed a day.

——Mr. A. C. Musser, of the Millheim Marble works, popped in to see the REPORTER, Tuesday.

——Mr. Mich Ulrich, manufacturer of harness, at Millheim, looked in on the REPORTER on Tuesday.

— Henry R. Smith, of Ferguson, gave the REPORTER a shake of his hand, 'tother day.

NO GREASE FOR HIM.

"When Greece her knees—Greece her knees—Greece her knees," stammered an embarrassed schoolboy, forgetting the next line of his recitation. "There is no occasion to grease anybody's knees," shouted his teacher. "Go and study your piece." Neither is there occasion to grease your hair. Parker's Hair Balsam is all the dressing you want. Restores the original gloss and color to gray or faded hair. Does not soil the linen; not a dye; good for the scalp; prevents falling out. Aug. 4t

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Henry R. Smith, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Fleisher, of Potter, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. J. R. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 7.—Wheat dull and corn weaker. Oats are steady. Minnesota extras at 5 00@6 00; Penna family at 4 90@5 12½; western do., at 5 50@6 00, and patents at 6 00@7 25.

Wheat dull and lower, with 1 14 bid and 1 15½ asked for No 2 red July; corn 61 bid and 61½ asked for sail, mixed July. Oats were firm with 43½ bid and 45 asked for No 2 white, Jnly.

CATTLE MARKET.

Buffalo, August 7.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200; market opened active but closed dull, extra steers 6 00@6 10; good shippers 5 20@5 65; mixed butchers; 3 74 to 4 75. Hogs—good to choice Yorkers, 6 40 to 6 50, light do. 6 00to 6 50; medium and heavy, 6 00 to 6 25; pigs, 5 80 to 6 10.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.

Butter, 18 to 23 cts. per lb; eggs, 18 to 20 cts. per doz; potatoes, old 80 cts. per bushel; new, 25 cts. per peck; chickens, 50 to 70 cts. per pair; lard, 16 cts. per lb; apple butter 80 cts. per gal; corn, 80 cts. per bu; oats, 60 cts. per bu; beans, 15 to 20 cts. per peck; cabbage plants, 10 cts. per doz; huckleberries, 12 cts. per qt; peas, in pod, 20 cts. per peck; shelled, 15 cts. per qt; currants, 10 cts. per qt; cherries, 4 to 6 per qt, raspberries 10 to 12½ cts.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 15 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 15; shoulder, 12; bacon or side, 12; eggs per dozen, 14 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

JURORS—AUGUST COURT.

GRAND JURORS.—Liberty—T S Winslow, D Robb, A C Bowes.....Marion—Wm. Irvin.....Millheim—Jacob Alters, F P Moyer.....Walker—Mich. Corman.....Benner—W H Taylor, Fred. Taylor.....Howard—Jas. B Hall.....Union—A Hall, H Iddings.....Boggs—Wm. Kline, And. Healon.....Philipsburg—R Kincade, B I Laport.....Harris—Chas. Moore.....Bellefonte—A J Brown, M Dolan .....Snowshoe—Wm. Quick.....Miles—J H Delong .....Taylor—B V Fink.....Spring—Al. Stine.....Milesburg—M M'Laughlin.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Boggs—L R Lingle, I Shultz, C C Eckert, J F Weaver, Jas. Noll, C M'Laughlin.....Patton—W L Furst, John Musser, I Gray.....Bellefonte—D Z Kline, Jacob Flack, A Sternberg, Jas. Dolan, I C Miller.....Walker—Jacob Dunkle, Ed. Peck.....Ferguson—R G Brett, J M Moyer, J R Smith, P S Gray.....Philipsburg—S Shmidt, J V Gray, J J Sanford, A Atherton.....Howard—I Reber, B Weber.....Haines—John C Stover, F Dutweiler, J D Bower.....Rush—R M'Cord, T Vaughn.....Liberty —Jas. R Bumgardner, H A Snyder.....Millheim—Sam'l Weiser, jr., M Ulrich.....Spring—Alex. Miller, Henry Harman, H H Griffith.....Snow Shoe—J Jacobs, J Delany.....Benner—J P Fraizier, H A Knarr.....Half Moon, John A Hunter, John Ward .....Worth, W Woodring.....Miles, Chas. H Brumgart.....Milesburg, J Boileau.....Spring, Daniel Wian.

MARRIED

At the residence of Mr. Daniel Horner, by Rev. Geo. Currin, July 31, G. W. Horner and Miss Mary C. Colyer, both of Potter twp.

DIED.

On 25 July, at Pine Grove Mills, Jacob Erb, aged 87 years, 11 months and 7 days.

On 19 July, near Penn'a Furnace, Mrs. Sarah Harpster, in her 87th year.

PUBLIC SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa, there will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Harris township, in said county, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883,

at 2 o'clock p m, the following described Real Estate, late of John Irvin, deceased:

A valuable farm situate about three (3) miles east of Boalsburg, containing 254 acres, 103 perches, and now occupied by Lot Kimport. The land is in a high state of cultivation, has a large frame house and a large barn erected thereon, delicious mountain water conveyed to the door in pipes, and a large orchard of choice fruit. About eighty acres next the mountain is covered with excellent white pine, chestnut and oak timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck off, one third of the balance on the confirmation of the sale, one third in one year and one third in two years there after, the two latter payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage upon the premises.

Aug2tf JOHN I. THOMPSON, Jr.,
Lemont, Pa., July 30, '83. Trustee.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for their districts on Saturday, August 11, 1883, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at two o'clock, p. m. and close at six, p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte on Tuesday August 14, at two o'clock, p m, to nominate one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for County Surveyer, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may demand.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte N W	2	Gregg S P	5
S W	3	N P	1
W W	1	Haines E P	2
Milesburg	1	W P	2
Millheim	2	Halfmoon	1
Unionville	1	Harris	3
Howard Boro	1	Howard	1
Phillipsburg 1st W	1	Hustou	1
2d W	2	Liberty	1
3d W	1	Marion	2
Benner	3	Miles	5
Boggs	4	Patton	1
Burnside	1	Penn	3
College	2	Potter N P	3
Curtin	1	S P	4
Ferguson O P	3	Rush	3
N P	4	Snowshoe	3
Spring	4	Walker	4
Taylor	1	Worth	2
		Union	1

The committee holding the delegate elections and the rules will be published next week.

W. Miles Walker, Sec'y. WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

We have space for only a partial list of Committees appointed to hold the Dem. Delegate elections.

Millheim boro, F P Musser, W A Tobias, T R Stam.

Benner, William Ishler,, W H Close, James Carson.

College, John Roop, Chas. Foster, Ezra Tressler.

Ferguson,-E P- John F McCormick, John F Krebs, John Lauck.

Ferguson,-W P- Levi Walker, William Heberling, Solomon Gates.

Gregg,-S P- John Coldron, F P Jaminson, Wm. Pealer.

Gregg,-N P- William Lose, James Duck, Israel Rachau.

Haines,-E P- L B Stover, Sol Etlinger, M S Feidler.

Haines,-W P- George Bower, J G Meyer, W L Bright.

Half Moon, J A Griffin, Thos Gray, Edward Yearger.

Harris, D W Meyers, Ed Kreamer, Edwin Roop Marion, J J Hoy Robert Loder, John C Hoy.

Miles, Elis Shaffer, Reuben Stover, J B Kreamer.

Penn, P H Stover, A J Cambell, H E Duck.

Potter,-N P-D J Meyer, E C Runkle, B F Arney.

Potter -S P- Samuel Slack, Geo W Spangler, Adam Krumrine.

Spring, E C Wood, T M Barnhart, John Noll Walker, Joseph Emerick, John Brown, P S Fisher.

J. D. Murray, our popular and enterprising druggist ever on the alert to subserve the interests of his patrons, has, we are pleased to say, secured the agency for McDonald's Medicines, among which worthy of particular note are the Blood Purifier, the Liver Pills, Vermifuge, Tingari Toothache, Neuralgia drops and Carmelite Cordial.—These household remedies have been highly praised in other localities, and we predict for them a large sale in this vicinity.—These medicines are the production of a near by and well-known Pharmacy, and are manufactered under the closest supervision of the proprietor. who is a life-time chemist, and they are not placed on the market for speculative purposes as they are sold at a low price and every article fully guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded in every instance.—Mr. Murray will supply further information.

How Watch Cases are Made.

Most persons have an ambition to carry a gold watch case, and yet few people know how a watch case is made, or the vast difference in the quality of them. In a SOLID GOLD WATCH CASE, aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the metal is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply strength. The surplus is not only needless, but undesirable, because gold is a soft metal and cannot furnish the stiffness, strength and elasticity necessary to make the case permanently strong and close-fitting. The *perfect* watch case must combine gold with some metal that will supply that in which the gold is deficient. This has been accomplished by the *James Boss' Gold Watch Case* TRADE MARK which saves the WASTE of *needless* gold, and INCREASES the SOLIDITY and STRENGTH of the case, and at the same time *reduces* the cost ONE HALF.

Send 2 cent stamp to Keystone Watch Case Factories, Philadelphia, Pa., for handsome illustrated Pamphlet showing how James Boss' and Keystone Watch Cases are made.

(To be continued.)

——Landlord Meyer has supplied a long felt want in putting down a solid stone crossing from the hotel in the direction of the bank. Mr. Meyer should now put up a glaring lamp in front of his hotel.

The fifteen-year-old daughter of Thomas Freed, a farm-hand, of Oliver township, Mifflin county, is a mother. Upon her accusation her father has been arrested.

——"Thoughts and Events" is the title of a miniature sheet, devoted to local events, semi-weekly, at 40 cents a year, which makes its first debut this week.

H. F. Beardsly, Esq., a well-known Lock Haven Attorney, was buried on Monday. He was in his 67 year.

All the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, except Justice Strong, are infidels, unless the *Truthseeker* is misinformed,

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of John Heimbach, dec'd, in Potter township, Saturday, August 18, 1883, the following valuable real estate, bounded and described as follows:

Two lots of ground, one thereof beginning at a post, thence north 33° east 55 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 19½ perches to stone, thence south 33½° west 46 perches to stones, thence north 78° west 2-5 perches to post, thence south 49° west 8 perches to a stump, thence north 60° west 15 perches to place of beginning. Containing SIX acres and twelve perches, thereon erected a house and stable and other outbuildings.

And the other thereof bounded on the north by Simon Ruble, on the east by Daniel Fleisher, on the south by M. Ulrich, containing four acres, more or less, no buildings.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

ADAM KRUMRINE,
Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of John Dutweiler, deceased, late of Penn township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FRANK DUTWEILER, Aaronsburg;
JACOB DUTWEILER, Millheim,
21jun6t Executors.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE

JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.

—ARE SELLING—

REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE, TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Grand Spring Opening
OF ALL THE LATEST
NOVELTIES.
Wolf & Son's New Stock
is Complete in Every Department, Embracing:
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Satchels, Groceries.
Flour, &c., &c., &c.
AND IN FACT EVERYTHING KEPT
IN A FIRST CLASS
MERCANTILE STORE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
In the Latest Styles and Designs,
to which we especially invite the
attontion of the Ladies.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LADIES', MISSES' &
CHILDREN'S
FINE SHOES,

OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.
IS COMPLETE AND FOR
CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY
Cannot be Excelled.

F-A-R-M-E-R-S!

We pay the highest market prices for all kinds of GRAIN and SEEDS, at the Grain House of G. A. Runk Esq., which has lately been fitted with Elevators and otherwise improved.

Philadelphia STANDARD PHOSPHATE, and all kinds of

COAL and SALT For Sale.

Our STOCK of GOODS is double any in the valley--New, lively and up to the times.
IMPERIAL & WIARD PLOWS
Manny Reaper & Mower, Hubbard Gleaner and Binder which binds wheat, oats, &c. with one horse after any good side delivery reaper. Stoves, FURNITURE, &c Anything you want,

WHITMER & Co.,
SPRING MILLS, PA.

DOLL & MINGLE,

Boots and Shoes.

—*Largest Stock—Lowest Prices,*—

All Goods Bought Direct From Manufactures----

Reynold's Bros. Fine Shoes,
D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes,
Mens Fine Shoes.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE RECOMMEND.

No 10 Brockerhoff Row.

Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Shultz dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

2aug6t M. L. RISHEL, Adm'r Farmers Mills, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in the borough of Millheim on Friday, August 17, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate late the property of John Keen, deceased.

No. 1. Consists of a valuable tract of FARM LAND situate in the township of Penn, two miles west of the borough of Millheim on each side of the Old Fort and Mifflinburg Turnpike, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES, neat measure, survey thereof to be made before day of sale. Upon this tract there are THIRTY acres of white pine, chestnut and oak timber, a Two Story Frame Dwelling House built only two years ago, with good barn and other outbuildings, there is a large ORCHARD of choice fruit, farm well watered by good springs, land in excellent condition. The crops in the ground are reserved. No better farm in the county.

No. 2. Consists of two pieces of ground in the borough of Millheim, and marked in the general plan of said town as lots Nos. 9 & 12, each containing in breadth along Main street forty nine and one-half feet. On these lots is erected a fine large HOUSE AND SHOP.

Nos. 4 & 5 consist of TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS, in the borough of Millheim, one half thereof being in the western part of said borough and the other half in eastern part, both being specially adapted for building purposes.

Possession of these several tracts to be given on or before April 1, 1884.

TERMS: Five per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, one third of residue cash upon confirmation of sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one third at the death of Mary Keen, widow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid her annually. Said two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

HENRY KEEN, Trustee.